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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6th, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

STATIONS	UP TRAINS				DOWN TRAINS			
	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.05	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15
Yamat Dep.	8.49	8.14	8.39	9.14	9.24	10.09	12.19	1.24
Shatin Dep.	7.01	7.26	7.51	8.26	8.36	9.21	11.31	1.36
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	7.40	8.05	8.40	8.50	9.35	11.45	1.50
Tai Po								
Market Dep.	7.20	7.45	8.10	8.45	8.55	9.40	11.50	1.55
Fauling Dep.	7.30	7.55	8.20	8.55	9.05	9.50	12.00	2.05
Shung Shui Dep.	7.35	8.00	8.25	9.00	9.10	9.55	12.05	2.10
Sham Shui Arr.	7.41	8.06	8.31	9.06	9.16	10.01	12.11	2.16
Canton Arr.	12.05	12.30	12.55	1.30	1.40	2.25	4.35	5.40

"IN OLD MADRID" DURING 1929.

A STORMY TWELVE MONTHS.

OPPOSITION TO DICTATORSHIP REVEALED IN DETAIL.

The following year-end review is really more than a "Re-view," for its connected account of the uprisings last spring will constitute "news" to the majority of newspaper readers. Although these incidents occurred early in the year, they were not brought to light until very recently, and have not been published in Spain at all.

[United Press.]

MADRID.—During 1929 Spain continued to forge ahead in importance among the nations of the world, while at the same time manifestations of dissatisfaction with the existing Government broke out.

The meeting of the Council of League of Nations in Madrid in March, and the staging of two great exhibitions served to focus attention on the numerous progressive measures which have been undertaken throughout the nation during recent years. Spain's isolation is now definitely ended, and this year as never before has the country been visited by foreigners, many of them attracted by the Iberian-American Exposition, inaugurated at Sevilla on May 10, and the international fair at Barcelona, which was opened on May 19.

At Sevilla the predominant note was the portrayal of the spread of Spanish civilization to the new world, and because of the proximity of interests, Portugal, Brazil and the United States participated, in addition to the Spanish-American countries. Although artistic features were not absent, at Barcelona stress was placed on commerce, industry, and the economic progress of Spain and the various nations represented. Both exhibitions were elaborate and staged in an atmosphere of splendour and colour which represented years of construction work and the expenditure of many million pesetas. They will not be closed until the spring of 1930.

The Dictatorship.

The Dictatorship, under the Marques de Estella, Lieutenant General Miguel Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja, celebrated its sixth anniversary on September 13, but during the year it met with several reliefs, and even with uprisings, which, however, proved abortive. The movements against the Dictatorship were made by units of the Artillery Corps, but civilian elements had been organized and were ready to participate.

The first artillery incident occurred on December 4, 1929, when the Cadet Corps of the Artillery Academy at Segovia, during the festivities in connection with the day of their patron saint—Santa Barbara—protested against the appointment of Colonel Pastorido as Superintendent of the Academy. Windows were smashed; demonstrations were staged in front of the residences of the President of the Patriotic Union and the President of the Provincial Chamber

of Deputies, while attempts to restore order were disregarded.

After the noisy proceedings finally subsided many of the students remained away from the Academy, sleeping in hotels. As a result, the entire Cadet corps was dismissed, and the Segovia Academy closed by a decree signed by King Alfonso on February 27, 1929.

An Aged Revolutionary.

The leader of the rebellion was Jose Sanchez Guerra, once Conservative Premier, now in his 70th year, who had been a voluntary exile in Paris since 1927. Late in January, 1929, Sanchez Guerra boarded a specially-chartered vessel at Port Vendres, France, bound for Valencia to take charge of the movement. A broken propeller forced the ship back, and a transfer to the Onala was made, resulting in the loss of precious time. While the leader was still at sea, on the morning of January 28, the Artillery units stationed at Ciudad Real revolted, occupying buildings and stopping railroad traffic. They remained masters of the city during the day, but in the afternoon army airplanes dropped a proclamation from Primo de Rivera, informing them that tranquillity reigned throughout the country and ordering them to their barracks. The officers, realizing that their uprising was an isolated instead of a general one, took the troops back to their quarters, and when General Orgaz and the soldiers sent down from Madrid arrived in the early hours of the 29th, they met no resistance, but found everything perfectly tranquil.

Frank Confession of Failure.

The ex-Premier arrived at Valencia on the 29th, and that night entered the barracks of the Fifth Regiment of Light Artillery, where preparations were being made to take the cannon into the city. Some of the officers who had been counted on to participate in the movement preferred not to do so on account of the Ciudad Real fiasco, and Sanchez Guerra thereupon "called off" the movement, his explanation for this action being given at his court-martial in these words: "I voluntarily quit, although that night I was the supreme authority in the barracks, and I could count on the blood of those who followed me, because I also offered my blood. I realized that the movement had failed due to the lack of civic virtue on the

part of many, and on the little value given to their pledges on the part of others."

Besides the Ciudad Real and Valencia garrisons, it is clear that others in various parts of Spain had agreed to rise up, but abandoned their plans on account of the delay and misunderstandings as to what should be the zero hour, caused by the inevitable confusion in transmitting orders. Giving further light as to why the Valencia regiment did not actually rebel, Sanchez Guerra said: "I came to lead a revolution, not a revolt."

Given every opportunity to flee, and even urged to do so, Sanchez Guerra insisted on facing the consequences, and was imprisoned aboard a gunboat. Brought to trial with 22 others at Valencia, in October, he was acquitted, together with his son Rafael, and all others except four officers who received light sentences—but the case must now be heard by the Supreme Council of War in Madrid, as the Captain General of Valencia, Eladio Pin y Ruanco, disapproved the verdict. The Ciudad Real affair resulted in the court-martial of 16 men, one of whom was sentenced to death, but these proceedings also are scheduled to be reviewed early in 1930.

Strike of Students.

In March the students of Madrid University went on strike as a protest against the Royal decree whereby the Jesuit University at Deusto and the Augustinian University at El Escorial were given the right to confer degrees on the same basis as those issued by the State. After a few days of disturbances the affair ended with the dismissal of several professors and the expulsion of many students, one of whom was imprisoned. At examination time the two Church schools did not make use of their new prerogatives, and in September 1929 the Government repealed the decree which the students had found so obnoxious. The full term began in October without disturbances.

Dictator's Declaration.

As to the tenure of the Dictatorship in power, Primo de Rivera made two important announcements during the year. In August he said the new Constitution would be adopted by 1930 and in force by 1931; on November 4 he said: "We have called a halt in our march toward normalization, for now there are no dates, no time limits, nothing." The project of the new Constitution began in 1927.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE HONGKONG

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4.00 P.M. "SUI TAI" do.
(Sundays Excepted)

From Macao: 8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"
(Sundays Excepted)
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"
(Sundays Excepted)

EXCURSION TO MACAO:—

On SUNDAY, 12th JANUARY.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and
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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(January 8.)

Meeting of China Coast Officers'
Guild at David House, 5 p.m.
Football:—Senior Division:
Somerset v. Royal Artillery.
Fauling Hunt and Club Hounds
Meet, Hunter's Arms, 3.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club v. Army, U.S.R.C.
ground, 5 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Speak Easy."
World Theatre: "Woman Dis-
puted."
Star Theatre: "Slide Kelly
Slide."
Ten Dances: Hong Kong Hotel,
and Peninsula Hotel, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High, 2.09 a.m. and 4.18
p.m.; Low, 9.38 a.m. and 10.01 p.m.

Thursday.

(January 9.)

Helena May Musical, Vocal and
Piano Recital, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Evangeline."
World Theatre: "Faust."
Star Theatre: "Marks of the
Devil."
Ten Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel,
Refulse Bay Hotel, and Peninsula
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High, 3.43 a.m. and 4.51
p.m.; Low, 10.18 a.m. and 11.46 p.m.

Friday.

(January 10.)

Peace Treaty Ratified with Ger-
many 1920.
Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
U.S.R.C. Annual Tennis Tourna-
ment, 2nd round.
Queen's Theatre: "Evangeline."
World Theatre: "Faust."
Star Theatre: "Marks of the
Devil."
H.K. Ladies' Hockey Club, An-
nual Dance, Lane Crawford's Re-
saurant, 8.45 p.m.
Ten Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward:
London via Straits, parcels
(Hector). Outward: Europe via
Siberia (Kidderpore), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(January 11.)

U.S.R.C. Annual Tennis Tour-
ament.

League Cricket:—Division I.:
K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C., H.K.C.C. v.
I.R.C., C.C.C. v. University, Army
v. Navy. Division II.: C.S.C.C. v.
K.C.C., H.K.C.C. v. I.R.C., Uni-
versity v. C.C.C.

Friendlies: Recreio v. Royal
Artillery.

Football:—Division I.: Royal
Artillery v. South China, Kowloon
v. St. Joseph's, Navy v. Recreio,
Chinese v. K.O.S.B., Somerset v.
Club. Division II.: Club v. Navy,
University v. Eastern, South China
v. B, Chinese v. B, St. Joseph's
v. R.A.M.C., Recreio v. South
China, "A," K.O.S.B. v. Chinese
"A," Ewo v. Kowloon.
Queen's Theatre: "Evangeline."
World Theatre: "Faust."
Star Theatre: "Marks of the
Devil."

Ten Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
Refulse Bay Hotel and Hong Kong
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Marines Old Comrades
Association, Annual Dinner.
Tides:—High, 6.38 a.m. and 6.05
p.m.; Low, 12.56 a.m. and 11.59 a.m.
European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Negapatam (Talmu).
Outward: Europe via Marseilles
(Fushimi Maru), 9.30 a.m.

LOCAL MOTOR NOTES.

ICE HOUSE STREET—A SUGGESTION.

Ice House Street provides an admirable short cut to and from the City for both pedestrians and motor traffic. For this reason it has become a busy thoroughfare.

The road, however, is very narrow, and the hoarding round the site of the new National City Bank of New York has still further reduced the width of the road, and formed a blind corner at the bottom.

There are always a number of "chairs" at the bottom of the hill waiting for fares, while there is a constant flow of pedestrians across the foot of the hill on their way to Battery Path for the Peak tram.

It has been noticed that many motor-drivers approach this hill frantically sounding their horns and attempting to make a clean run on top gear. If they receive the signal to carry on from the constable at point duty, they roar around the bend and rush the hill in a manner which would make a Shelley Walsh competitor green with envy. Pedestrians and chair-carriers coming down the hill are suddenly called upon to display great acrobatic agility in order to escape injury.

The curious point of the matter is that, unlike conditions at other cross-roads, motor traffic is not required to circle round the constable on duty, but is allowed to cut the corner.

If this rule were enforced, it would put an end to any attempt at rushing the hill, forcing drivers to change down and reduce speed, and at the same time give him and others a clear view ahead.

The Ice House Street hill is supposed to be a one-way thoroughfare, but the point policeman always very politely holds up cross-traffic for the convenience of those who ignore the regulation!

Garden Road Corner.

Work has been under way for the past week on the widening of the bottom of Garden Road Hill. This is being done by taking over part of the Barracks corner. When completed it will help considerably in assisting traffic movements at the Colony's busiest cross-road. Incidentally, the "Stop and Go" signal worked by the traffic constable on duty at this corner is very satisfactory. The officers in charge are evidently experienced men at their job.

New Hillman Taxis.

The Hillman taxi service (green with yellow band) have recently added to their fleet three Hillman limousines of dark blue colour. These vehicles are fitted with taximeters, and are identical with the luxurious models sold to the public for private use. The upholstery and springing of these cars is of the very best, and they should prove very popular. No doubt they will eventually displace the public vehicles which overcrowd the limited parking-space in the city. These vehicles do not present an attractive sight to a prospective fare when seen filled with disreputable-looking "bouts" in very dirty clothes.

The taxis, on the other hand, are driven by well-mannered drivers, who are required to keep their cars clean under the superintending eye of an inspector.

New Show-Rooms.

Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. are building an extension in the front of their Garage in Kowloon which, when completed, will be used for a show-room. This extension has been found necessary to provide garage space for the increasing number of cars on the Peninsula. The show-room will be used to exhibit the Austin cars and A.J.S. motor-cycles, for which Alex. Ross are agents.

The Star Ferry "Jam."

Recently a raised platform was built in front of the Star Ferry Wharf at Hong Kong to prevent cars turning and so interrupting the stream of passengers leaving the pier when a ferry arrives.

This idea, however, has not fully solved the problem. Motor traffic is still allowed to pass through the crowd as it emerges from the Ferry. Lorries, trucks, and fast-moving cars still rush through at a dangerous pace, blaring their horns. It is seldom that a person leaving the Ferry Wharf has not to jump back to avoid being knocked down.

It would be a great convenience to pedestrians if all motor traffic were made to stop while the crowd leaving the wharf is crossing the road.

Another bad feature is cars drawing up to the entrance and discharging their fare just as the crowd is coming out of the wharf.

This causes a blockade both to those entering and leaving. Cars should be made to stop further on, and not immediately in front of the wharf.

OLYMPIA MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW.

GREATER REFINEMENT FOR 1930.

[BY A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

The Olympia Motor Cycle Show held in London last month has become an event of international importance, and a visitor to the Show is amazed at the number of foreign languages he may hear spoken in the course of his inspection of some 300 models, the products of over 50 different manufacturers.

The export statistics for the first nine months of 1929 show a continuance of the progress recorded during the last few years in the Overseas markets. The number of motor cycles exported during this period were 53,293 as against 50,521 in 1928. The value of motor cycle parts for the corresponding periods were £1,132,932 and £588,170.

Improvements for 1930.

It is satisfactory to record that the new models, while showing plenty of improvements, are generally quite devoid of "freakishness." There are novelties, of course, but there is a welcome tendency to test out very thoroughly unorthodox products before offering them to a highly critical public.

The very important problem of silence, both exhaust and mechanical, has been tackled very seriously, and the silent motor cycle is definitely nearer than it has ever been before. Chromium plating has made considerable strides in the past twelve months and in a number of cases is to be found on tanks.

Then, again, good work has been done with a view to cleaning up the handle-bars, and the position of the speedometer has received attention. In this connection, S. Smith & Sons have effected a great improvement in the ease of tank-mounted instruments by fitting the speedometer in the right-hand forward position of the tank, matching up with the filler cap, in which position it can easily be read. Another innovation is the fixing of the instrument-head on the front fork with an enclosed drive off the front hub, a direct line being thus obtained for the driving-cable.

A new fitting, which is undoubtedly conducive to greater comfort and safety on the road, is the Lucas handlebar dimmer switch. This device allows the main high efficiency driving light to be replaced for traffic purposes by an alternative dipped beam which gives sufficient riding light but eliminates all dazzle.

A High Degree of Silence.

The name of Professor A. M. Low, D.Sc., as an eminent authority on "matters automobile" is known far and wide, so that his opinions carry very considerable weight. When he says, therefore, that the new Matchless "Silver Arrow" makes 60 per cent. less noise than a standard type of motor cycle, there must obviously be some points of outstanding interest in the machine's design. Designed by Mr. Harry Collier, who has over 30 years' experience of motor cycle manufacture, the engine of this machine is a vibrationless monobloc twin-cylinder side-valve 4-stroke in which the two cylinders are set at an angle of 26 degrees and are formed in one very stiff cylinder casting. It develops a maximum of about 16 h.p. and gives the machine a top speed of 65 m.p.h. A good feature is the patent spring frame, which provides complete insulation from road shocks. The design ensures absolute lateral rigidity and freedom from side play, while adjustable shock absorbers enable the rider to adjust the springing system to suit varying road conditions while the machine is actually in motion.

How Racing Helps Progress.

The chief features of the latest Rudge-Whitworth models consist of dry sump lubrication on all engines, the enclosing of valve gear on all 500 c.c. engines and the standardisation of an improved type of cylinder head, which two years of racing has proved to give a marked increase of power with less tendency to pinking. Further strong or teeth are now fitted to the 4-speed gear wheels with the result that the motor cycle is now 50 per cent. better than last year.

Of course, those to whom speed is of paramount importance will be greatly attracted by the "Uster" model, which is almost an exact replica of this year's very successful racers. It can now be obtained at an extra charge of £5 above the standard price with a guaranteed speed of 90 m.p.h., or, for an extra £15, with a guaranteed speed of 100 m.p.h.

The 250 c.c. O.H.V. models are now all fitted with double port heads and enclosed rocker gear.

For 1930 the Humber Co. is, as usual, concentrating on three models with one side of engine 349 c.c. Although a number of improvements have been effected, the price of each model has been slightly reduced.

In the side valve model an improved lubrication system is employed, a Pilgrim pump with eight feed integral being fitted near the crankcase. The clutch, too, is of improved design, facilitating gear changes, and a neat detachable cover fits over the valves and tappet head.

The twin exhaust port overhead camshaft Humber has a remarkably fine road performance which though not intended as a racer can show a rear wheel to many machines of larger capacity.

Standardisation of Controls.

The Standardisation Committee of the B.C. & M.C.M. & T.U. has been giving much attention to the question of standardisation of motor cycle controls and a form of layout has now been officially recommended which will afford the maximum convenience and safety in use.

The importance of this step is obvious for, in the past, accidents have been undoubtedly caused by riders changing from one machine to another, and in an emergency, they have forgotten that the control system was not identical on their two mounts, with disastrous results.

The Motor Cycle in describing the new type of handlebar which the Triumph Co. are fitting to their "C" range of 1930 models, says that this is the cleanest type of handlebar of the normal type which has yet made its appearance on the British market. There is not a single slip on the bar and all controls are mounted integrally. The throttle and spark advance are operated by an ingenious type of twist grip, air and exhaust-lever levers are mounted in the inner bend of the bar and brake and clutch levers on the outer bends. These bars, which are adjustable for angle, give an exceptionally clean appearance to the front of the machine.

It is understood that this special type of bar has been fitted to several hundred 1930 Triumps already shipped overseas.

An Oil-Pressure Gauge.

New features which apply to the entire range of Ariels include petrol tanks of larger capacity and improved appearance; quite an innovation for motor cycle practice is the provision of an oil pressure gauge, which indicates that the dry

sump lubrication system is working correctly. A new pattern gear-change lever ensures an easy change and makes it almost impossible to miss middle gear.

Another useful point is the detachable back portion of the rear mudguard, which enables the wheel to be removed for tyre repairs, etc. The efficiency of the rear brakes on the larger models has been increased, and special waterproof guards are fitted.

By the way, large numbers of Ariels are being shipped from the Birmingham works for the Turkish Army.

Unique Design.

One of the most arresting machines in the whole Show was the 248 h.p. model Dunelm with an overhead camshaft engine. It is unique in the 250 c.c. class as having an engine of this type and, at its price of £45, complete with speedometer, it is the cheapest O.H.C. model on the market.

Though in no way a racing machine, it nevertheless is capable of 65/70 m.p.h. and its petrol consumption is stated to be over 120 m.p.g. The Sturmer-Archer engine employs dry sump lubrication and is very economical on oil; a duplex crank frame of exceptional strength is used and the power unit is inclined forward in the frame. The whole design is particularly clean and neat and, undoubtedly, marks a step in the progress of motor cycle design.

The Dunelm "Montibery" model, the latest edition of the machine that created history by covering 25,000 miles in 23 days 2 hours has been improved in details and dry sump lubrication is now employed.

Record Breakers.

Some of the latest A.J.S. machines have inclined engines and have been entirely redesigned. Lubrication is, as previously, on the dry sump principle, but the oil pipes from the separate compartment to the engine now pass underneath the bottom bracket and the unions with the separate tank and crank case are all that are visible. The engines on the new machines have not undergone much structural alteration, but the big end bearing is of the type that has given such excellent results in races and records; it consists of a double row of caged roller bearings. The front forks have been redesigned, giving improved steering and road holding qualities, while side links and shock absorbers have been strengthened.

A.J.S. machines have been amassing records during the past year; actually, between April and October they broke 117 World's Records and it is significant that in every case K.L.G. plugs shared the honours.

How Sales Are Stimulated.

There is no doubt that successes in races and long distance trials have a very distinct effect on sales. The case of the Dunelm long distance record may be quoted as an example, for the company's Overseas trade has increased enormously as a result. One dealer, for instance, who was previously wedded to foreign machines has lately placed an order for 100 Dunelm.

The coveted Hour Record has once again fallen, after less than three months and this time to G. E. Nott and his 490 c.c. Rudge-Whitworth, who put the figure up to 106.49 m.p.h. Then again, driven alternately by Nott and Tyrell Smith this machine, acquired the Two Hours Record at 102.9 m.p.h. This record was first established at over the "hundred" mark by Nott in 1928; then, early in 1929, it was beaten by a narrow margin and the Rudge has now won it, raising the speed by nearly 2 m.p.h. The 200 Miles Record fell to Nott and Tyrell Smith at the same time.

Wonderful Reliability.

The performance of Mr. Syd Thomas' 500 c.c. Ariel and sidecar in Australia makes interesting reading and gives some indication of the wonderful pitch of reliability to which the modern machine has won.

Immediately after performing in the 24-hour Trial of the A.C.U. of Victoria, recognised as one of the most difficult events in the country, and after a loss of only one mark, the machine took part in a record breaking run on the Motor-drome track and covered 10,690 miles in a fortnight. Except for one accidental stoppage by a pitman while filling up, the engine ran this distance non-stop.

Yet a further test of endurance was then carried out, in the course of which the machine made 40 non-stop ascents and descents of the notorious Blacks' Spur Hill, which is 4 miles long, full of bad bends and has an average gradient of 1 in 4 with an indescribable surface. The previous record stood at 30 non-stop climbs.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Thomas is in no way connected with the motor cycle business, being by profession a chemist and in his spare time an enthusiastic rider.

Evidence at Bow: The man was taken to hospital and the motor combination was removed on an ambulance.

MOTOR-CAR KISS DENIED.

TRAGEDY OF A BEAUTY SPECIALIST

The death of a beauty specialist in a midnight motor smash in Piccadilly was described at a Westminster inquest last month on Mrs. Frances Mary Stewart, aged thirty-five, of Pond-place, Chelsea, who died in St. George's Hospital.

Mr. Amias Douglas Connell, said that he was an architect and twenty-eight years of age. He met Mrs. Stewart at 6 p.m. on that day with other friends, and they were all going to a festival play at Cambridge. When they arrived outside London it was too foggy, so they came back.

They went to a club and later he started to drive Mrs. Stewart home. He had met her twice before, and admitted that he admired her.

Coroner's Comment.

He denied that he had his arm round Mrs. Stewart's waist, or that he had kissed her, or was looking at her at the time of the accident. Mr. Oddie, the coroner, said it was a sad case of a young woman being driven home by a comparative stranger, and added:—

"This is the danger of young men driving with young women. They were gay and happy. . . . He looks at her and crashes into a rut." "

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Stewart died from injuries received when thrown forward in a motor-car at a time when it came in collision with a street refuge, and when driven negligently by Mr. Connell.

They added that the negligence was not gross or culpable.

Motorist at Penge: I saw the constable's left arm extended, but as I could not see through the constable I do not know what he doing with his right arm.

CORONER REJECTS JURY'S RIDER.

EXONERATION OF A MOTORIST.

Dr. Edwin Smith, the North-east London Coroner, last month refused to accept the jury's rider exonerating the driver of a car which knocked down and killed Sidney Alfred Ricketts.

Harold Cole, the driver, said that he was driving along Hackney Road about six feet behind an omnibus. The bus pulled up abruptly, and to avoid a collision he had to swerve sharply to his right. In doing so he knocked the child down. Cole mentioned that a woman who was with him in the car should have been in court that day.

The Coroner's officer stated that the woman had been subpoenaed, but they were unable to get a statement from her.

Referring to his previous experience, Cole said that he held a licence for driving in China.

Dr. Smith: I do not know what Chinese roads are like.

Cole: They are worse than those in England. There is great congestion of pedestrians, not of traffic.

Dr. Smith: The congestion could not be worse than it is in London. A little boy who was playing with Ricketts at the time of the accident said that there was not a bus near when his friend was knocked down.

A woman witness also stated that she did not see a bus.

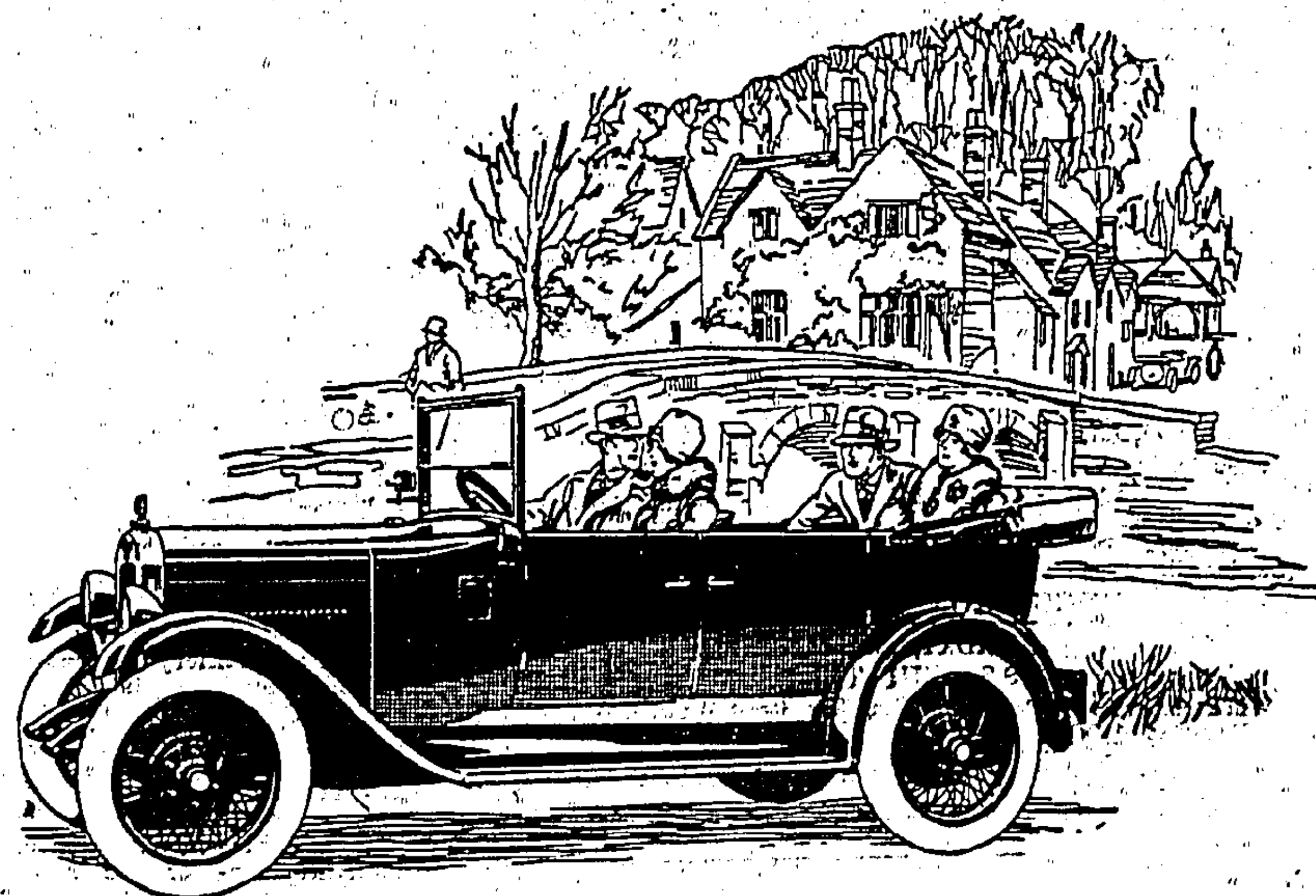
The foreman said that the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from all blame.

Dr. Smith: I do not think I can accept that rider.

The Foreman: Two of the jurors were against the exoneration, including myself.

Dr. Smith: I refuse to accept the exoneration. I rule that the evidence does not justify it. "The reason is that the jury's verdict legally stops at accidental death," he added, "and I shall not include the exoneration in the verdict."

When the witnesses had left the court, Dr. Smith told the jury that the exoneration was not a proper addition to their verdict. "It is proper where the independent evidence entirely supports the driver to exonerate him. In this case, not only was the driver's evidence unsupported, but was contradicted by other witnesses. That is my reason for rejecting your exoneration."



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Further,—for your comfort and contentment the Austin twelve embodies in high degree, all those features which the public demands in a medium priced, medium powered machine.

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SINCERE'S
SOLE AGENTS.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Visitor: "Is Farmer Giles in?"
Boy: "Yes, sir, you'll find 'im in the pig-sty. You'll know 'im—he's got a hat on."

"What's the matter, my dear? Are you lost?"
"Yes, I am. And they can't afford to lose me, 'cos I'm the only one they've got."

Judge: "Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?"
Witness: "Never, my lord; but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he had been there."

She: "You think it's unlucky to be thirteen at table?"
He: "I do! Why, once when there were thirteen of us around the table I had a most delightful girl sitting next to me."
"And she died?"
"No—I married her."

"Men make me tired," declared the conceited young lady, contemptuously. "They are absolutely lacking in self-control, judgment, and good taste."
"Possibly you're right," retorted the young man, "but just think how many old maids there would be if they were not."

A countryman called at the office of a fire insurance company to insure his shop and household effects.

"What facilities for extinguishing a fire have you in your village?" enquired the official.
The man scratched his head, pondered for a moment and answered: "Well, there's the rain!"

Wife (looking up from the paper): "Isn't this strange? A man, after a fit of illness, was unable to remember his wife, and did not believe she was the one he married."

Hubby: "Well, I dunno. It's pretty hard work sometimes for a man to realise that his wife is the same woman he once went crazy over."

Foreman: "Now Murphy what about carrying some more bricks?"
Murphy: "I ain't feeling well, guv'nor. I'm trembling all over."
"Well, then, get busy with the sieve."

"Why are you standing over there throwing stones at that poor little boy?"
Because I daren't go any closer, miss. He's got whooping-cough!"

"Do you know, never, once during our married life have my wife and I disagreed!"
"Well, well. That's funny. I daren't contradict mine, either."

"Well, well!" exclaimed Mrs. Talker, looking up from the morning paper. "Boots and shoes should be getting much cheaper now. Here's a paragraph that states that they are being made from all sorts of skins, even rat skins." And then, trying to be funny, he added, "I wonder what they do with banana and orange skins?"
Mr. Talker: "They make slippers!"

A Weary Willie called at an office and asked for a job. "Can't give you one," said the merchant. "Two other men here are on the same errand."

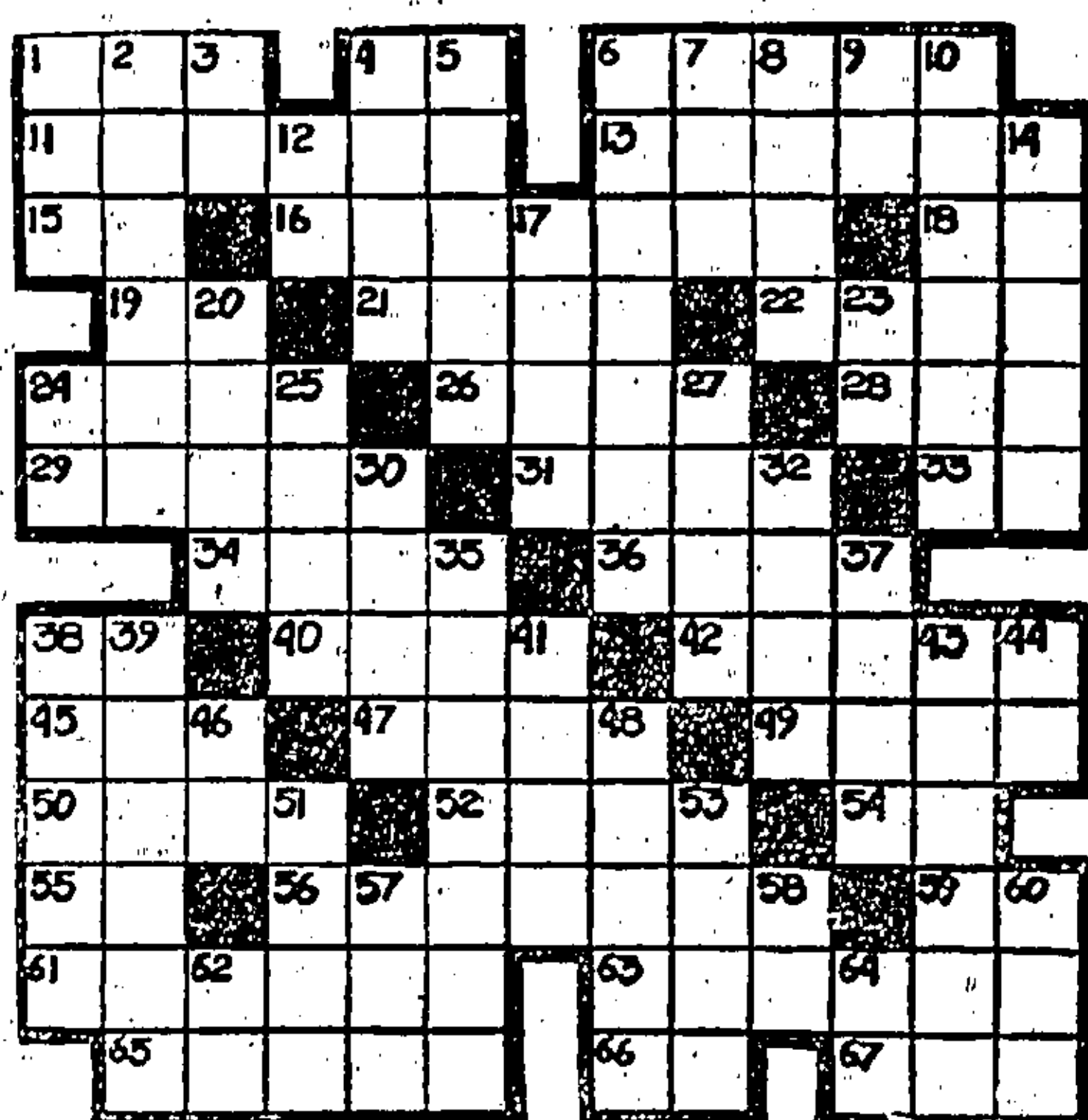
Just then another citizen came in and said to the merchant: "I can find work for one of these men." Pointing to the last comer he said, "You come along with me and I'll find you something to do."
In pained and surprised tones, "Weary Willie enquired, "Why me?"

An old but sturdy Irishman, who had made a reputation as a gang foreman, secured a job with a railway construction company in Haiti.

One day, when the sun was hotter than usual, his gang began to shirk.

As the chief engineer came up he heard the Irishman shout: "All-fey! you sons of guns, allez!" Then turning to the engineer, he said, "I curse the day I ever learned their language."

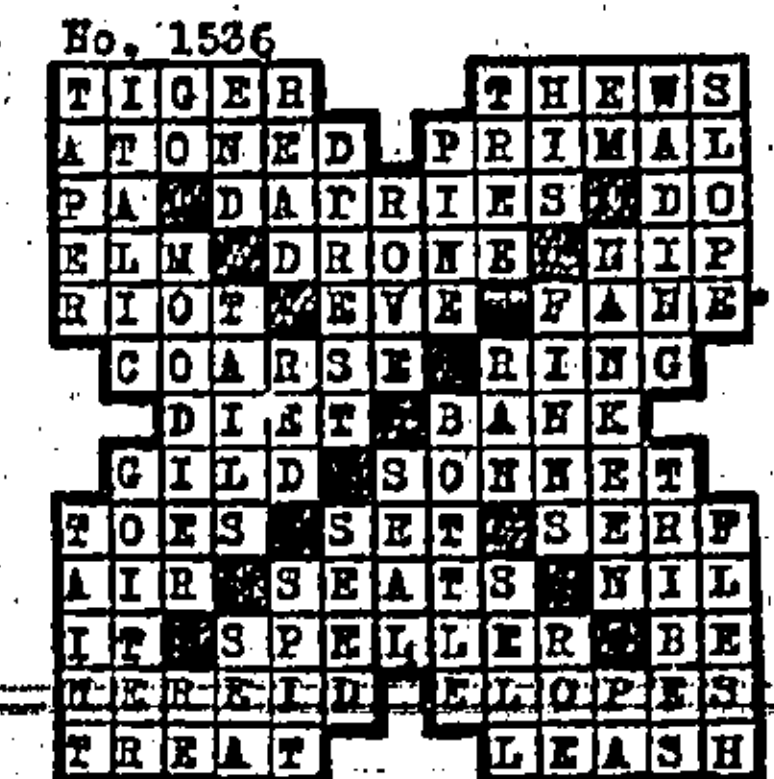
CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

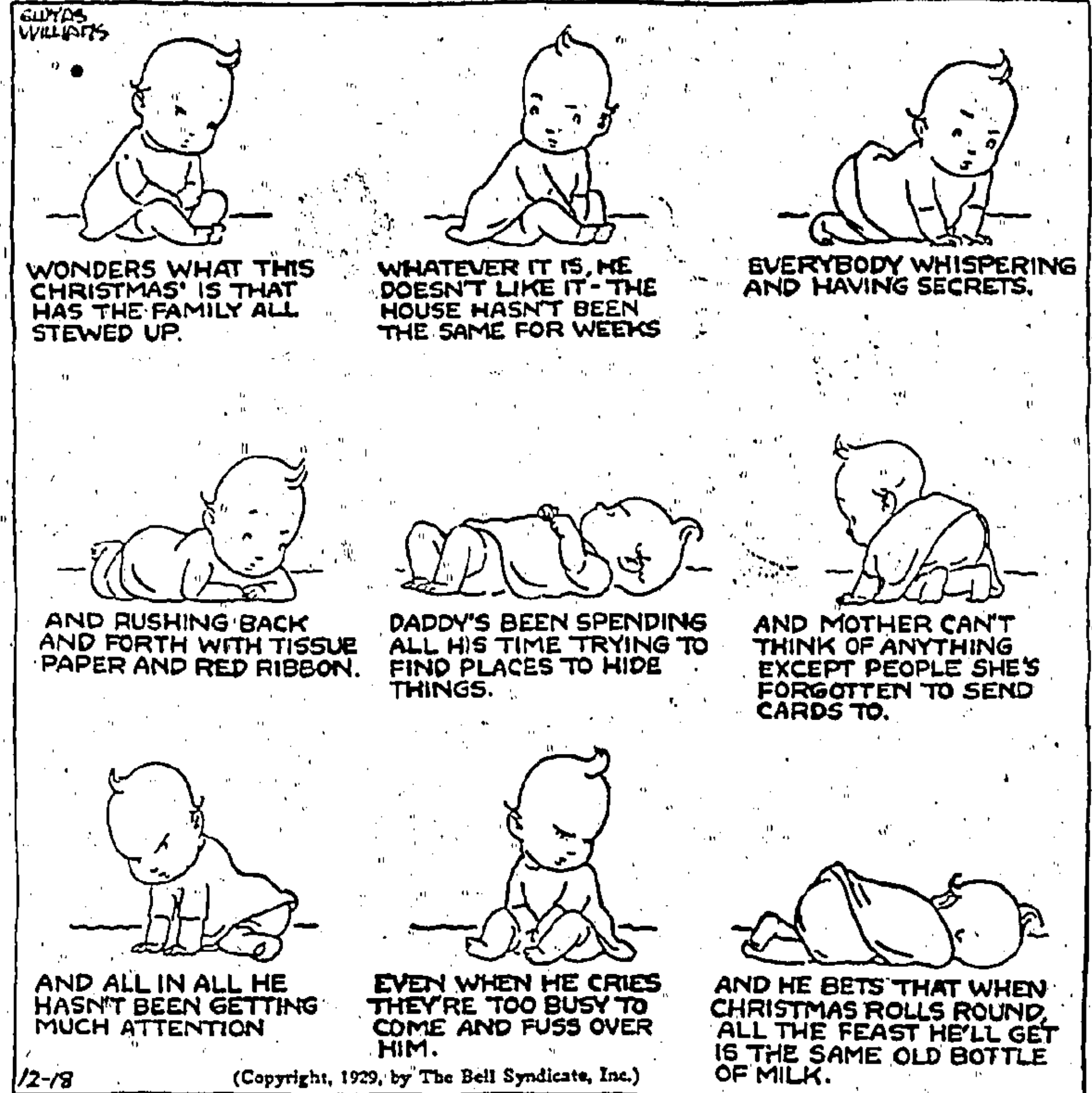
- 1.—Border.
- 2.—Musical note.
- 3.—Tasty.
- 4.—A cordial.
- 5.—Stretched.
- 6.—Pronoun.
- 7.—Judges.
- 8.—Mother.
- 9.—Six.
- 10.—Plum like fruit.
- 11.—To stupefy.
- 12.—Possessive pronoun.
- 13.—To dispatch.
- 14.—Mineral.
- 15.—Methuselah's father.
- 16.—Caledonian.
- 17.—Plural ending.
- 18.—Spike.
- 19.—Outriches.
- 20.—Therefore.
- 21.—Insects.
- 22.—Boredom.
- 23.—Part of to be.
- 24.—Expires.
- 25.—Descendants.
- 26.—Small pie.
- 27.—Transaction.
- 28.—To exist.
- 29.—Pronoun.
- 30.—Vituperative.
- 31.—Article.
- 32.—Closer.
- 33.—To degrade.
- 34.—To aver.
- 35.—Type measure.
- 36.—To change colour.
- 37.—To chop.
- 38.—A number.
- 39.—Musical note.
- 40.—Evergreens.
- 41.—Auxiliary seed coverings.
- 42.—Special knowledge.
- 43.—Part of circumference.
- 44.—Dollie.
- 45.—Within.
- 46.—Coy.
- 47.—Ninety.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



CHRISTMAS IN THE NURSERY

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



TWO DEAD MEN IN A CAR.

INQUEST VERDICT OF "MISADVENTURE."

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned at the inquest at Shenley, Herts, last month, on George Smith, of Barnet, and William Soul, of Gienster, who were found dead in a motor-car stranded in a water splash.

Victor Merchant, of Barnet, the driver, said that he and his brother Prince and the two men went to a public house for a game of darts. On leaving the inn he drove the car to the splash, but was unable to get through.

After a time he collapsed over the steering-wheel, and when he came round saw a policeman, who took him to the station. He was afterwards allowed to go home, where he went to bed.

Merchant said that Soul and Smith were perfectly sober. He thought he became ill owing to the fumes from the engine. He had been gassed in the war.

Went Home to Change. Prince Merchant said that when the car became stranded he saw the other three men, as he thought, in a comfortable sleep, and went home to change his wet clothes.

Police Constable Gibbons said the three men in the car appeared to be in a drunken sleep. There was a smell of beer. He unsuccessfully tried to rouse them by shouting and shaking them.

Dr. Edgerton said death was due in each case to syncope, following exposure, induced by the influence of alcohol. There were no signs of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Dr. Thomson, who also examined the bodies, said that what struck him was the fact that the flesh was almost a bright vermilion colour and the heart was empty. This condition, he thought, was possibly due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

The coroner said both windows of the car were open, and there was no evidence of the density of the gas, and no evidence which pointed to manslaughter.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN AS

SMUGGLER.

CIGARS DISCOVERED BY THE CUSTOMS.

William Richard Fielding Holden, aged forty-five, master of the steamship Keeman, was accused at Liverpool Police Court last month of unlawfully concealing 225 cigars with intent to evade Customs duty.

Mr. A. H. Melville, chief preventive officer, who prosecuted, said that the Customs looked on smuggling by masters of ships as a serious offence.

It was stated that Captain Holden made a declaration of 500 cigars, on which he paid duty, but his personal baggage, which was intercepted as it was being removed to the shore, was found to contain an additional 225 cigars which had not been declared.

Captain Holden told the magistrates that he had forgotten these extra boxes of cigars, which he placed in a drawer when he bought them at Singapore.

"After my ship had arrived at Liverpool," he added, "I was searching for a paper which I had mislaid when I opened this little-used drawer. I found the cigars. I then realised that I had made a false declaration, and instead of throwing the cigars into the dock, as I might have done, I foolishly put them in my suitcase."

The magistrates ordered him to pay £100, the value of the cigars, and a fine of £100.

NEW FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS.

FRONTIER DEFENCES TO BE MORE MOBILE.

André Maginot, Minister of War, has made an enlightening statement before the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris regarding the entirely different character of the frontier defences of France now under construction as compared with those existing before the war. The fortifications of to-day are conceived of as a support for covering troops and to prevent hostile penetration. New elements are their extreme adaptability to territory and mobility.

Instead of a long line of solidly constructed forts situated at intervals along the frontier, permanent and impregnable fortifications are being made only at certain key points. These are served by road and underground communications.

For the rest, lighter concrete shelters and gun emplacements are being put up and a system of field fortification parks which can be moved rapidly from one place to another is being worked out. All the details will have been completed in the coming year for the north-east frontier and by 1934 for all frontiers.

The feature of defence which is specially characteristic of post-war change is the selection of a particular type of fortification to suit the country in which it was situated, whether on a plain or among mountains. The defences are to be elastic and use is being made of both heavy fort and supple field defence units according to their best disposition.

PENSION LIMIT TO GO.

BOON TO DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, the Minister of Pensions, announced amid cheers in the House of Commons last month that the Government have decided in effect to abolish the seven-years' time limit for claiming disability pensions.

"The Government have decided," said Mr. Roberts, "to take such action in regard to the seven years' limit with regard to ex-service men as to ensure that all claims of ex-service men will be considered; and to extend the present regulations in certain important respects, so that in future arrangements will be made for dealing with the various claims for disablement and ensuring the following essential points:

"1. That no application is rejected solely on the ground that the applicant has passed the time limit.

"2. That every applicant shall have an opportunity to produce evidence in support of his claim."

"3. That all evidence in support of a claim is fully considered, and every reasonable ground investigated."

"I have arranged," added Mr. Roberts, "to make use of the statutory powers of the Medical War Pensions Committee and to investigate cases of dissatisfied applicants."

"I intend to secure independent advice by the appointment of medical experts to be nominated by the president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to be associated with my department in advising in cases where there is material conflict of evidence."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Roberts said there would be no relaxation of a claim on the ground of time limit only.

MURDER WHILE SLEEP-WALKING.

WOMAN FOUND GUILTY BUT INSANE.

"If you accept the suggestion that the woman killed the child while she was under the influence of somnambulism, and therefore did not know what she was doing, it is your duty to say that she is guilty, but insane."

Mr. Justice Charles gave this direction in his summing up to the jury of a case at Hampshire Assizes in which the defence that a woman committed a murder while sleep-walking was set up.

The jury found the woman guilty, but insane, and Mr. Justice Charles made an order for her to be detained during the King's pleasure.

Doctor's Evidence.

Margaret Alexander, aged thirty, was accused of murdering her son, aged three, at Newport, Isle of Wight, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Dr. Watson, senior surgeon at Brixton Prison, stated in evidence that he would not say it was impossible that Alexander committed the murder when sleep-walking, but he had never known such a case.

Dr. Watson, replying to the judge, agreed that if the act was committed when the woman was sleep-walking then her mind would not be functioning.

Alexander's counsel contended that she should be acquitted because she committed the act when sleep-walking, and had no waking knowledge of what she had done.

GIANT AIRPLANE DIVES ON ROOF.

HOUSES BURNED IN TWO CRASHES.

The giant Fokker airplane, F32, the largest ever built in America, which can carry thirty-two passengers, dived out of control recently when over Roosevelt Field, Long Island, and crashing on the roof of a house caught fire and set alight two houses, which were almost completely destroyed.

Only the pilot and one passenger were aboard, and both escaped, climbing out of the wreckage after the crash.

They were Mr. Boggs, inspector of the Department of Commerce, and a mechanic. Neither was injured seriously.

Mrs. de Beaver and her infant child were on the lower floor of the house when the airplane fell on the roof. She grabbed the child and rushed into the street unhurt.

Load Tests.

The airplane was the pride of Roosevelt Field. It gave its first exhibition flight in September, and passed its early tests perfectly. It was undergoing its load tests when the accident occurred.

It weighed 13,800 pounds empty, and had a carrying capacity of 8,700 pounds and a maximum speed of 140 miles an hour.

It was intended to have been put in service on the western air express routes carrying passengers between Los Angeles and St. Louis.

"IN OLD MADRID" DURING 1929.

(Continued from Page 1.)

when a "National Consultative Assembly" was called into being possessed of none of the powers and prerogatives of the Cortes, which had not met since the coup d'état abolished Constitutional rights.

With the "advice" of the Assembly, the Government drew up a new Constitution, the draft being completed in July, 1929. Its publication immediately brought forth objections from Conservatives, Liberals, and Socialists alike—all except those intimately connected with the Dictatorship expressing a preference for a return to the Constitution in desuetude, that of 1876. In view of this, the Government treated 40 new seats in the Assembly, offering them to various bodies, and to all ex-Premiers and ex-Presidents of the old Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The majority refused to accept the seats tendered; some bodies elected enemies of the Dictatorship, or even men in exile, or men already entitled to a seat. Faced with this new turn in the situation, the Dictator postponed the meeting of the Assembly several times, and it is now supposed to meet early in 1930—but whether or not his remarks above quoted mean that the Constitutional project is abandoned temporarily or definitely, no one can say.

Relations With Portugal.

A new era in Spanish-Portuguese relations is imminent, and as a sign of the desire for mutual co-operation between the two Iberian neighbours, President Antonio Fragoso de Carmona made a State visit to Spain in October, stopping at Madrid, Barcelona and Sevilla. King Alfonso is to return the visit in April. The two countries plan to co-operate mainly as regards cork production and distribution, and hydro-electrical development of rivers which run through the territories of both.

Public Improvements.

Public improvements continued to be effected at a rapid rate; in fact, with such energy and expense that bankers and economic reviewers warned the Government that the work was proceeding too fast, and resulting in the infliction of too big a burden on the taxpayers. Besides constructing important roads and notably improving the railroad system of Spain, the Dictatorship has sought to protect industries and create new ones. The year, however, showed an adverse trade balance, which had its natural reflection in the decline of the peseta.

In its programme for a Greater Spain the existing regime has placed much emphasis on the development of the Navy. The entire fleet spent a month manoeuvring in the Mediterranean (September 15—October 15), the King himself spending no less than nine days afloat with the fleet.

Notable forward strides in the matter of education took place, hundreds of new schools being inaugurated throughout the realm, while notable progress was made in construction work of the new University City on the outskirts of Madrid. Worthy of praise is the Government's work in preserving artistic and historical sites, and of facilitating communications to them, and establishing suitable hotel facilities at points of interest.

Spain's efforts to cement the bond between it and its former colonies will continue after the expositions are closed, and increasing importance is now being given each year to the celebration of Columbus Day—October 12—which is now known as the "Fiesta de la Raza," or celebration of the "Day of the Race."

QUEEN'S



with PAUL PAGE and LOLA LANE

ADDED ATTRACTIONS

HARVEST'S METROPHONE NEWS

STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY

IN "THEY GO BOOM"

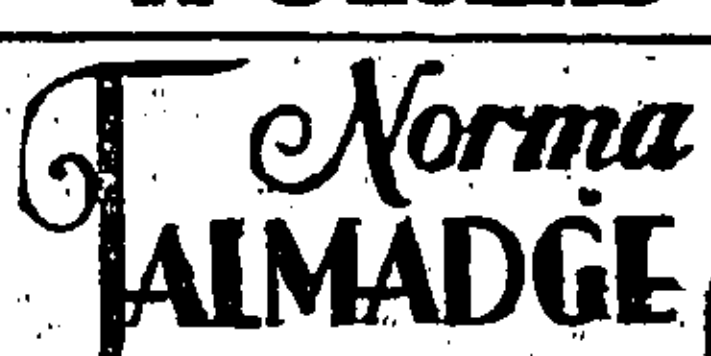
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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.20.

WORLD



TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

At 7.15 & 9.20

Mlle. AMETA

PARISIAN DANCER

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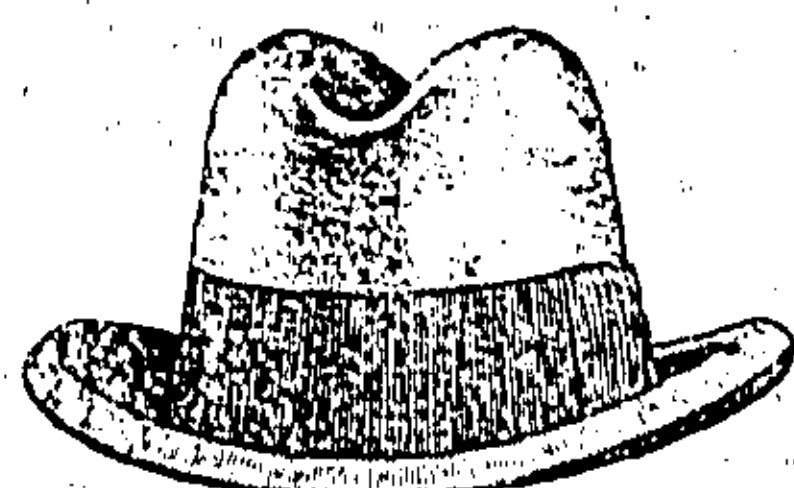
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At 5.30 & 9.20.

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TWO NEW RECORDS

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GRACIE FIELDS

- B-3176—That's How I feel about You
Thoughts of you
- B-3202—Oh Maggie, what have you been up to?

Also a number of other interesting
"H.M.V." records by

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PETER DAWSON
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CHINA GLUTTED WITH SILVER.

BANKER ON THE FALL IN THE DOLLAR.

SOME KIND OF SILVER RESTRICTION POSSIBLE.

LOCAL MONEY LIKELY TO FALL
FURTHER.

Yesterday the Shanghai tael reached the lowest quotation on record, the price being 21.5/16. The previous low-level mark was 21.11/16d. in November, 1929.

The Hong Kong dollar fell in sympathy, and reached 1/6 13/16, compared with 1/7 3/16 on Monday, a fall of 3/8d. in twenty-four hours. The dollar has only once been lower—namely 1/6 1/2 also in November, 1929.

HONG KONG DOLLAR STILL AT
PREMIUM.

Interviewed by our representative, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Chief Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, said that though the local dollar was lower than it had ever been, except for a brief period in 1929, it was still at a premium against the imported silver dollar. To get down to the importing price of the silver dollar it would have to fall still lower.

This further depreciation Mr. Hynes seemed fully to expect, though not committing himself to a definite prophecy on the point.

Asked if he could give any idea where the fall in the dollar would stop, Mr. Hynes said he certainly wished he knew, but he could say nothing on the subject. There seemed, however, no strength in the market.

"The whole trouble is," he continued, "China is glutted with silver. As you know, silver and copper are generally produced in conjunction—the production of silver depends in fact on the demand for copper."

"India is a regular and steady buyer of silver, but China has all she wants and until China wants to buy more I do not see how the tael and the dollar are to revive. As far as I can see, some of the silver-mines will have to close, or, in other words, there will be a form of restriction."

Shanghai's Stock.

Shanghai's estimated stock of silver is enormously above what it used to be. The figures yesterday were:

Sycee, 91 millions.

Dollars, 141 millions.

"Now, in former times, just before China New Year, 90 million sycee and a very much smaller quantity in dollars was considered comfortable at New Year. Sycee is now nearly 50 per cent. above that figure."

China's Disorder Not the Chief Factor.

Mr. Hynes did not think that the disturbances in China, either the wars or the famine, were major factors in the situation, though they influenced the market to some degree. Silver was being deposited in Shanghai to cover new commercial operations of all kinds. That the country districts were being denuded of silver he did not think probable. It was more likely that large quantities were being hoarded. The Shanghai figures were only an estimate, and might be higher.

"Then you do not think that peace and a revival of business would see a fresh demand for silver and a rise in the dollar," said the interviewer.

"No. The country has plenty of silver to cover anything it needs of that kind for the present. There is nothing to force the value of silver up, in view of the present position." In view of what Mr. Hynes stated it is interesting to note that, according to the London Times, 4,000,000 ounces of silver were shipped to China during the first week of December.

The 1929 Crisis.

In 1929, according to Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, of Messrs. Stewart Bros., there were heavy fluctuations in the dollar. It touched 1/6 1/4—the lowest on record—but the highest figure for the year was 1/10 1/4, and the average for the twelve months was 1/8 3/4. There was none of the blank depression of the present situation. After that year the dollar steadily recovered.

Steady Fall Through the Year.

The following table from the North-China Daily News shows the exchange rates for telegraphic transfers for the whole of 1929 at intervals of, approximately, a fortnight:

1929		
Jan. 4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2
Jan. 17	2/7	2/7
Feb. 1	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4
Feb. 15	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2
Mar. 1	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4
Mar. 15	2/6 1/8	2/6 1/8
Mar. 28	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16
Apr. 5	2/6 1/32	2/6 1/32
Apr. 19	2/6	2/6
Apr. 26	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4
May 3	2/5 3/8	2/5 3/8
May 18	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2
May 31	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4
June 14	2/5 1/8	2/5 1/8
June 18	2/5	2/5
July 5	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4
July 19	2/4 1/2	2/4 1/2
Aug. 2	2/4 1/4	2/4 1/4
Aug. 15	2/4 1/8	2/4 1/8
Aug. 30	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16
Sept. 12	2/4 1/32	2/4 1/32
Sept. 27	2/4 1/64	2/4 1/64
Oct. 11	2/4 1/128	2/4 1/128
Oct. 25	2/4 1/256	2/4 1/256
Nov. 1	2/4 1/512	2/4 1/512
Nov. 15	2/4 1/1024	2/4 1/1024
Nov. 29	2/4 1/2048	2/4 1/2048
Dec. 13	2/4 1/4096	2/4 1/4096
Dec. 27	2/4 1/8192	2/4 1/8192

It is of interest to note that bar silver was quoted at 26.5/16 on January 4, 1929, and at 21.5/16 on December 30.

CANTON'S SALT
REVENUE.DISTRICT INSPECTORATE
RESTORED.

Canton, Jan. 1.—A noteworthy step forward in the Central Government's programme for the centralization of national revenues was made to-day, says the Canton News Agency, when the Kwangtung District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue was restored in the Canton River area, by order of the Finance Ministry. Mr. Fan Kee Mu, Commissioner of Finance and concurrently Special Finance Deputy, was deputed to swear in Messrs. Tang Shih Wan and R. D. Wolcott, the ceremony taking place at noon in the new District Inspectorate offices at 208, Ching Hoi Bund.

The Kwangtung Central Bank will continue to function as collecting bank and repository for the salt revenue. By order of the Ministry, after paying sanctioned administrative expenses, the second charge on the provincial salt revenue will be Kwangtung's *pro rata* share of the fund for interest and amortization of foreign loans previously secured on the national salt revenue, which amounts to \$78,000 a month. The balance of the collections will be entirely turned over by the District Inspectors to the Special Finance Deputy, Mr. Fan Kee Mu. The annual total salt revenue collections for Kwangtung average about \$9,000,000.

Old Offices to be Re-opened.

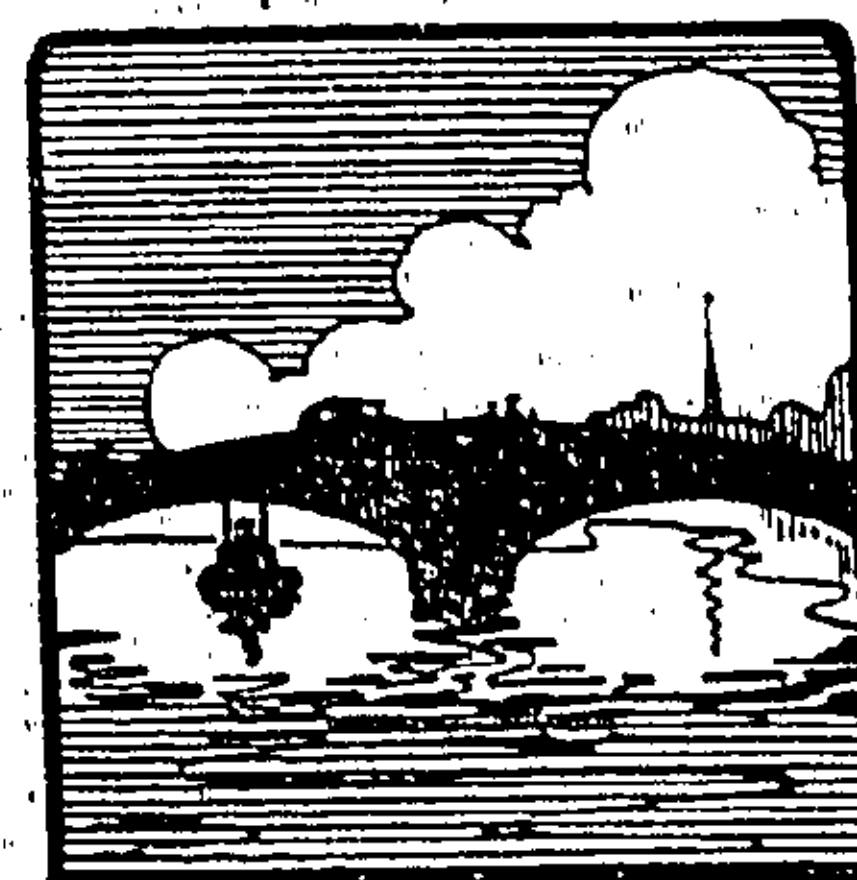
After consolidating control in the Canton River area the District Inspectors plan to re-open their former offices in the East River section gradually extending operations to cover the Swatow and Pak-hoi areas. Control of the salt works, Preventive Force and salt transportation remains in the hands of the Salt Commissioner, Mr. Chen Wei Chou. Until their official restoration to functioning to-day the Kwangtung District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue has been closed since May, 1929.

RESPITE FOR FORTUNE
TELLERS.GRADUAL SUPPRESSION TO
BE THEIR FATE!

A Canton paper says that in spite of the Government's order banning fortune-telling from January 1 this year, fortune-tellers are still carrying on business as usual. They have repeatedly appealed to the authorities to lift the ban or "they would starve to death." Accordingly, the Bureau of Social Welfare has decided to postpone the execution of the order for the time being. Measures have been taken for the gradual suppression of this fraternity.

K. M. A.

CERAMIC & REFRACTORY PRODUCT

CLINKER,
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& FIRE-
BRICKSSTONE-
WARE
PIPES &
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"MARY GARDEN"

Perfumes
that sell themselves

because the packing is attractive, the contents
fascinating and the price amazing. Copious
selection with or without alcohol from stock
goods to suits for the Smart Set.

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TEL. K. 155.

CANTON'S WOODEN
TELEGRAPH POLES.

TO BE REMOVED.

The Canton Automatic Telephone Company has asked Military Headquarters for an arrangement to be made for the wooden poles of the old manual telephone service in the streets of Canton city to be taken down, but owing to military movements in the province Headquarters was unable to comply with the Company's request.

Now that the war is over the Company has repeated its request with the result that the Communications Department has been ordered to remove all military telephone cables from the wooden poles and connect the wires on the new concrete poles built by the Company. The old poles will be taken down as soon as the army Communications Department has completed the work of removing the cables.—Canton Gazette.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINA-
TION.

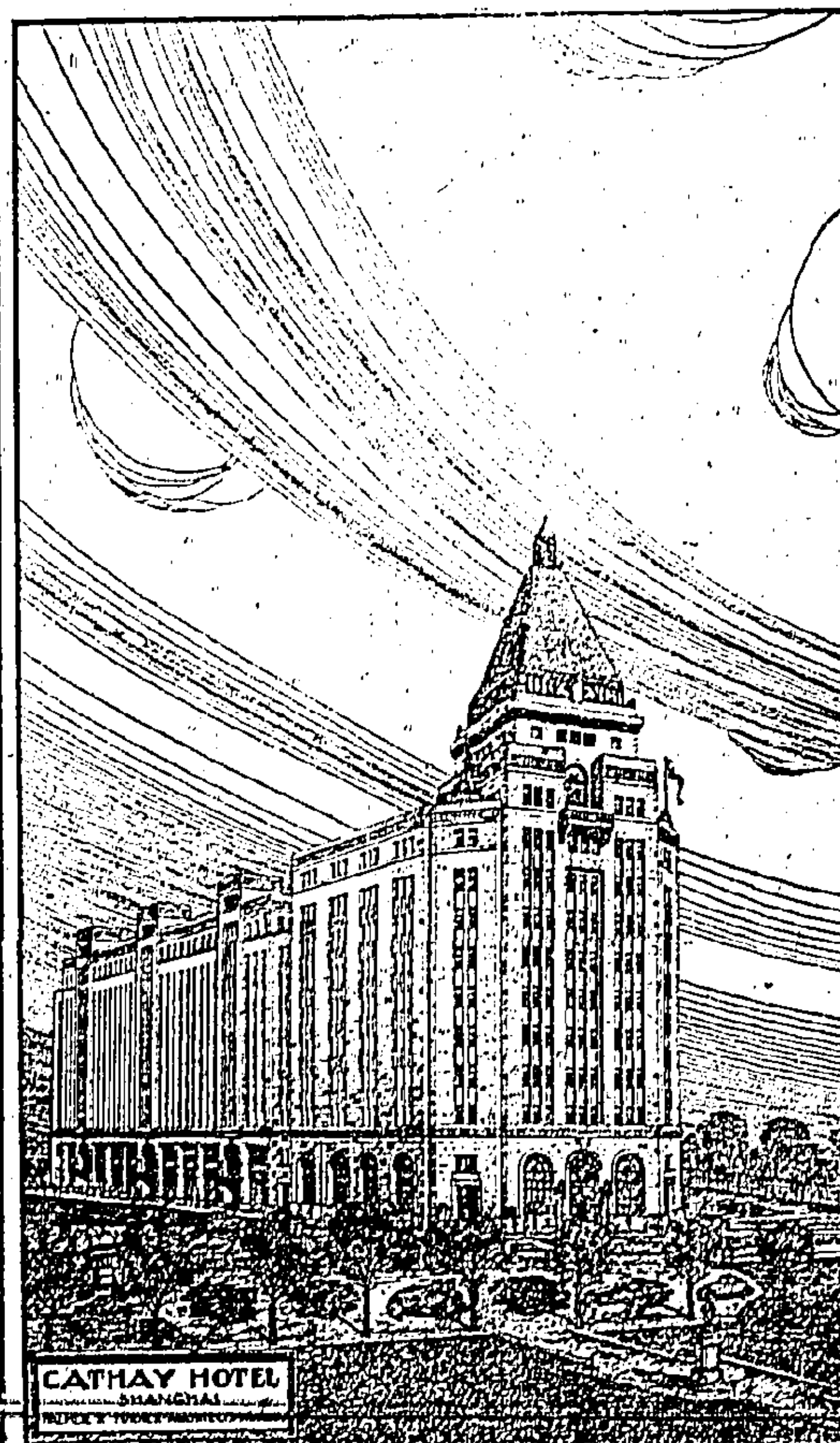
SUPPLEMENTARY PASS LIST.

Central British School.—M. L. Poynting.
Italian Convent.—Amy Leong.
Hon Wa (dist. in Biblical knowledge).
Queen's College.—Ho Hung Wai.

cables from the wooden poles and connect the wires on the new concrete poles built by the Company. The old poles will be taken down as soon as the army Communications Department has completed the work of removing the cables.—Canton Gazette.

CATHAY HOTEL

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HOTEL IN CHINA.214 ROOMS AND
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with Spring Dance
Floor opening on to
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RESTAURANT on the
Ninth Floor.

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ROOMS on the Tenth
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E. CARRARD, Manager.

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Made from Medium
Weight Cloth well cut
and tailored. Ready to
wear. Sizes: 32 to 40.

PRICE: \$10.50

FLANNEL TROUSERS

Well cut and made.
All Sizes ready made in
White, Grey and Sand.

\$17.50 to \$22.50 PAIR

SPORTS SHIRTS

White Twill and Taffeta
Tennis Shirts with Open
or Closed Neck.

\$3.95 to \$6.50

CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

THE RETIREMENT OF
CAPT. GOWING.PRESENTATIONS TO DEPUTY
COAST INSPECTOR AT THE
CUSTOMS.

Upon his retirement last week after 31 years service in the Chinese Maritime Customs, Capt. Baron H. Gowing, Deputy Coast Inspector, was felicitated by members of that body at an informal gathering in Shanghai, and was the recipient of a handsome gold watch suitably engraved from the foreign staff, and of a beautifully wrought silver incense burner bearing Chinese inscriptions, from the Chinese members.

The N.C., Daily News says the presentation was made by Capt. H. E. Hillman, chief coast inspector who eulogised Capt. Gowing and said that he was voicing the belief of every man present that in losing Capt. Gowing the service was parting with one of the most capable officers and finest characters ever in its employ. He had known Capt. Gowing for many years and his opinion of him as an efficient officer in every sense of the term had never changed.

Capt. Gowing replied in a few well chosen words, and said that while it was somewhat difficult to part from associations which he had for 31 years, nevertheless he felt that his work here was finished and he wanted to return to England to settle down. He had seen the Customs in the various stages of its huge growth over the past years and he was happy to have had a part in it. He was glad to be able to enjoy a well-earned rest, and he would always look back with doings in Shanghai as best he could whilst at home.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WATER SUPPLY.

18 MILLION GALLONS FROM
SHING MUN.
HONG KONG.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, January 6, amounted to 1,379.77 million gallons showing a decrease of 47.50 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 49.91 million gallons.

KOWLOON.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, January 6, amounted to 458.50 million gallons, showing a decrease of 9.04 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 25.33 million gallons, not including 1.85 millions supplied to Water Boats at Lai Chi Kok.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week is 18.14 million gallons.

The presentation by the Chinese staff was made by Mr. Z. Y. Chen who spoke of the happy associations between the Chinese and Capt. Gowing and their loss at his departure.

Capt. Gowing is sailing for Home on January 16 and will settle in Coventry, where he has maintained a place for many years and of which city he is a native. He entered the Customs service in 1898 as a junior officer on one of the revenue cutters. He was made a commander in 1906 and he was appointed to the office of the Deputy Coast Inspector in 1922.

WHO WANTS OLD COINS?

NOT THE CANTON MERCHANTS!

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 7. The majority of merchants in Canton are again refusing to take in old coins in payment of purchases. Only the new coins minted in the 15th year of the Republic are acceptable in most business transactions. This has created a big demand for the new coins, and at present a premium of about \$1.70 has to be paid for each hundred dollars. Some money changers are even discounting the old coins as much as 15 per cent.

Such a state of affairs is causing great uneasiness in financial circles, as the amount of old coins in circulation far exceeds that of the new ones. Trouble has occurred time and again when peddlers or merchants have been offered old coins.

A countryman, who had come to Canton from his village, tendered an old 20-cent piece to his ricksha puller last night. Although he did so in all good faith, he was soon disillusioned as to its current value. The ricksha puller's reaction necessitated police intervention! And even then the villager was given six coppers short when the coin was changed!

GOVERNMENT PERTURBED.

The Government has always maintained that all coins, old as well as new, are acceptable, provided they are genuine. Yesterday the Department of Finance called a meeting of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce and the Canton Finance Guild, at the Provincial Treasury building to discuss the matter. The merchants were represented by Mr. Chow Ting Pong, President of the Canton Chamber of Commerce. After some discussion it was decided that all good coins, old as well as new, must be accepted. The Government representative, Mr. Liang Kwai Fan, pointed out that the Central Bank of China had always accepted old coins of standard value.

Recently, a big attempt has been made to stop the circulation of counterfeit coins in the Province. Under Government supervision the Canton Finance Guild and the Canton Chamber of Commerce organized a committee whose duty it was to examine coins in the market and sift out the bad ones. The purpose was to tell these bad coins to the Government to be re-minted, the latter adding as much raw silver as was necessary to bring the silver content up to 70 per cent. Over 4,000 batches of silver were examined, of which over \$20,000 were declared useless.

But judging from the present state of affairs in financial circles, these measures evidently did not solve the problem.

STAMPING OUT HAINAN BANDITS.

CANTON DESPATCHES AN EXPEDITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 7. Admiral Chen Chak to-day took a squadron of five gunboats to Hainan Island and other parts of southern Kwangtung to clean up the pirates and bandits there. These places were captured by these desperadoes when the Government troops there were withdrawn to participate in the recent war. The bandits in the island of Hainan have been particularly active. They drove out the remaining Government troops and took over the government.

The expedition now under way consists of a regiment of marines and the company of troops garrisoning Fort Boon Tigris, aggregating over 2,000 men. They carry with them 10 field pieces and over 20 machine guns. In addition two hydroplanes are accompanying the expedition. These planes are scheduled to bomb the bandits' strongholds.

GUNBOAT AT AMOY.

The six Nationalist gunboats Luen King, Ching On, Wing Chik, Wing Kin, Cho Tung and Cho Him which left Canton about three weeks ago, are now in Amoy with the exception of the Ching On which had already returned to the north. When the flotilla called at Amoy on their way North, a cable order was received from the Ministry of Navy directing them to stay there until further instructions, and report the coast and waterways of the province.

ENTERPRISING ITALY.

BUSINESS MEN VISITING THE EAST.

SAMPLES SHOWN ON M.V. REMO.

The Italian motor vessel Remo docked at Kowloon Wharf yesterday afternoon and among her passengers are a party of 50 Italian business men. They are making a four-and-a-half months tour of India, Malaya, China and Japan, bringing with them samples of their goods. The trip was planned by the Japanese Consul-General in Milan to enable business men of Italy to study the possibilities of promoting further trade between Italy and the Far East.

A Daily Press representative, who went on board, was met by Mr. Marco Calderoni, the Secretary of the "Instructive and Commercial Voyage." Mr. Calderoni is also representing his father's firm, Messrs. Calderoni, the well known Italian silverware manufacturers.

Mr. Calderoni said that they hoped to show business-men in the Far East the kind of goods which Italy produces and to get in personal touch with the dealers East of Suez. They have brought quite a representative collection of samples which they wish to show to local importers. Mr. Calderoni pointed out that this was the first attempt by Italian firms at a business tour and they hoped to gain valuable first-hand experience of business in the Orient. If the voyage was successful they would organise another trip with a larger assortment of Italian products.

Owing to the late hour at which the vessel arrived only a few local business-men met the Italians on board, but the vessel is returning about the middle of February and local importers should avail themselves of the chance to inspect the goods. The ship leaves for Shanghai to-day at about noon.

Thirty-two Firms Represented.

The following 32 firms are those represented:—

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Travelers' Cheques, Milan; Tolusso Bank, Commercial Inquiries, Milan; Barilla Bros., Macaroni and Spaghetti, Parma; C. Bassoli & Co., Navy Chains, Livorno; Bertozzi, Ltd., Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Cheese, Parma; Borletti Bros., Alarm Clocks, Milan; L. Borsari and Sons, Perfumery, Parma; A. Calderoni, Ltd., Silverware, Milan; Barone's Wine House, Chianti wine, Panzano; Riccasoli Wine House, Chianti wine, Firenze; F. Cinnamo & Co., Vermouth and Sparkling wines, Turin; Milan Fair, Propaganda, Milan; E. Galanti, Ltd., Cheeses, Meats, Gancini Bros. & Co., Sparkling wines and Vermouth, Canelli; G. V. Enunzi, Ltd., Perfumery, Milan; Guazzotti Bros., Ltd., Foil Hats, Alessandria; "L'Alimentari," Ltd., Cements, Bergamo; Treccani Institute, Italian Encyclopedia, Milan; "La Ducale," Perfumery, Parma; H. R. Lewmann, Wool & Cotton goods, Milan; G. Marzorati, Silk Shawls, Como; M. Morandi, Electric pocket-lamp cases, Milan; G. Olivetti & Co., Typewriters, Ivrea; Paganini Bros., Ladies' Shoes, Milan; Rampone & Cazzani, Musical Instruments, Milan; "Sul Mare," Italian Magazine, Trieste; P. Sasso & Sons, Olive Oil, Oneglia; Stracciola Bros., Silk Worm Eggs, Chieti; Dr. Scaini, Ltd., Electric Batteries, Milan; B. Verga, Watches, Milan; Watersch Bead Co., Beads, Venice; Saline Eritree, Table Salts, Massaua.

Among the Exhibits.

The samples were displayed in the Saloon and although not a large number, were very neatly laid out. A selection of tinware products were exhibited by Messrs. Bertozzi, and a number of beautiful shawls and goods in artificial silk were shown by Messrs. G. Marzorati. Musical instruments were displayed by Rampone and Cazzani, mostly of the "wind" variety. Messrs. P. Sasso and Sons had oil exhibits while Messrs. Verga had a large assortment of wrist watches, clocks and alarm clocks in a wide range of colours. Felt hats of good quality were shown by Messrs. Guazzotti.

Silverware.

Messrs. Calderoni had a large selection of silver goods, including a handsome Community Set, vases and tea-sets in attractive patterns in dull and bright silver. There were also samples of Macaroni and spaghetti by Barilla Bros., and a selection of ladies' shoes, for evening and day wear. Sparkling wines, vermouth, and red wines were exhibited by Messrs. Borone, Riccasoli and Cinnamo. Other exhibits of interest were electric batteries, dynamo, by Cinnamo, Ltd., natural gear, medicinal salts, beads, and typewriters.

LANDLADY AND A TENANT.

EUROPEAN SUED IN SUMMARY COURT.

PLAINTIFF FAILS ON A LEGAL POINT.

At the Summary Court yesterday, a claim for \$302, being balance of rent due for 1, Haat Avenue, Kowloon, was brought against Mr. Jas. T. Dobbie, of the China Mail, by Mrs. Marjory P. S. Lee, of 40, Elgin Street. Both parties appeared in person to conduct the case, and therefore the question of costs was not involved in the judgment given by the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood).

Uncompleted Agreement.

Plaintiff stated that she let the house to Mr. Dobbie on a tenancy agreement for a period of not less than one year commencing May 1, 1928. Mr. Dobbie moved out at the end of September, 1928. The house was occupied by other tenants in October, November, December, March and April (the last month under the tenancy agreement), but was vacant during January and February, 1929. She claimed rent for the latter two months at the rate of \$125 per month, and \$50 in respect of March and April, when the tenants paid only \$100 a month, plus \$2 for advertising the house.

Replying to Mr. Dobbie, plaintiff said she did not agree that the tenancy agreement was cancelled by mutual consent, and she did not ask Mr. Dobbie to leave.

Giving evidence, Mr. Dobbie stated that he received a letter from plaintiff dated August 28, 1928, in which she said that she would hold him responsible for all losses under the agreement. It was mutually agreed that he should leave at the end of September, and in fact she had a new tenant then. She assumed full responsibility for finding new tenants. Mr. Dobbie also admitted that plaintiff wrote two other letters to which he did not reply in writing.

The Judge's View.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said that his sympathy was almost wholly with the plaintiff, who had entered into a contract to let the house to Mr. Dobbie, but the latter found himself unable to carry out the contract.

His Lordship referred to the correspondence, including two letters sent by plaintiff in January and February in which she notified Mr. Dobbie that the house was vacant and she would hold him responsible for any losses under the agreement. His Lordship went on to say that the plaintiff never intended to give up her contract. She had acted reasonably and tried to reduce her losses by letting the premises again.

No Rights in Law.

Having looked up authorities, however, his Lordship found that the law was not on plaintiff's side.

The law stated that if, after a tenant has quit the premises, the landlord re-lets them to another tenant who goes into occupation, this will effect a surrender from the time of the re-letting, unless the landlord gives notice to the tenant that the re-letting is on his account. His Lordship also referred to an authority of 1820 which he said had been an authority for over 100 years and was a parallel case.

If Mrs. Lee had been properly advised, instead of conducting her own affairs, she would have written to Mr. Dobbie saying that she was re-letting on his account and explaining that if the rent was more than he was due to pay, the excess would be paid over to him and if the rent was less, then he would be responsible for the difference.

Mrs. Lee had not fulfilled this condition. She had admitted a new tenant on her own account. That being so she had excluded her previous tenant and had accepted surrender of the contract for tenancy by her own conduct by process of law.

Remarking that he thought this was a right decision on the facts, his Lordship said that judgment must be given for the defendant.

A SLIPPERY "CONVERT."

CHEN TSAI TONG TAKES NO RISKS!

According to the vernacular Press, a battalion of Liu Woon In Kwangsi troops, who have again submitted to the Kwangtung Government was disbanded at Yungui near Wuchow by order of General Chen Tsai Tong. As a result of recent moves and counter-moves, General Chen has decided to exterminate Liu's troops.

It will be remembered that after the defeat of the Kwangsi "Ironclads" coalition, Liu Woon In offered to "turn over" to the Kwangtung troops for a second time. He issued circular telegrams expressing loyalty to the Central Government and dispatched a delegate to Wuchow to confer with General Chen Tsai Tong and offering to take part in the campaign against the remnants of the Kwangsi insurgents. General Chen accepted the offer, but did not place much confidence in Liu Woon In. Quite recently General Chen Tsai Tong discovered that Liu's submission was simply a trick, for a letter addressed to Liu by the Kwangsi insurgents fell into his hands and showed that the Kwangsi "Ironclads" troops were preparing a counter-attack.

Acting on this information, General Chen dispatched a regiment to Yungui, where the battalion in question was quietly disbanded, over three hundred rifles and six machine guns being captured. Large numbers of troops have been detailed to Bun Chow to deal with Liu's troops.

MR. SAMPLE FINED.

MAGISTRATE REVIEWS EVIDENCE.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION CRITICISED.

At Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton imposed a fine of \$25 on Mr. E. F. R. Sample, the architect, of Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs, who was summoned for negligent driving.

The alleged negligence was that on December 11th, he overtook and passed a car driven by Mr. W. C. Clark, at a blind corner in Stubb's Road.

Mr. Hamilton in giving his decision, said:—This case is purely one of fact. Mr. Clark, the driver of the complainant's car—if I may so term it—gave his evidence in a very clear fashion. It is summed up in Exhibit "A" (one of the sketches produced in the case). He was entirely unshaken by cross-examination. The three other witnesses gave their evidence quite clearly and corroborated him. Mr. Sample, in his independent sketch (produced as Exhibit B) was singularly convincing.

"Expert" Evidence.

It has been given by an "expert" that people in the back of a car are handicapped. The expert is a gentleman who habitually drives a car—his connection with selling or repairing cars does not count—and I doubt if he is more expert than I who never drive but habitually sit in the back seat of other cars. Had it been a question of a few yards, I might have gone into this more deeply, but the defendant's evidence rules this out. The witnesses in the back seat corroborate Mr. Clark entirely.

Incongruous Story.

The defendant's evidence—after the cross-examination by his solicitor—amazed me. It does not in any way correspond to the facts given by the prosecution and, I hope, referred to a separate incident.

It at once became apparent that the Austin Seven was the crux of the situation. The evidence of the prosecution varies on the passing between "at once and 100 yards." Mr. Clark admitted to 200 yards under pressure. Mr. Sample placed the passing below Bergheim from a half to one mile distant. He cleared the possibility of another Austin Seven.

In reply to me, he recognised the incongruity of his story with the prosecution story and deliberately suggested that these four witnesses had conspired to give false evidence because he had annoyed Mr. Clark previously by passing.

This is utter nonsense but affords a curious side-light on the mentality of the defendant.

Fine Imposed.

I must therefore accept entirely the evidence of the prosecution, and I find that Mr. Sample passed Mr. Clark's car on a blind corner and, further, that in so doing he swung the tail of his car dangerously near the front of Mr. Clark's car. This, I find, amounts to negligent driving—I would go further and say dangerous driving.

I have two remarks further to make. Mr. Sample has told us that he left Dr. Healey's house at 7.25 p.m. and in about half an hour, not more, was near Gough Hill corner. He came through the control area in Bonham and Caine Road and, after, through Queen's Road East. I find myself agreeing with a modified form of Mr. Clark's remark about his luck.

Mr. Sample in this case either is not telling the truth, or he drives in such a preoccupied way that he is unaware of what cars he passes. I trust I may believe the second alternative. I hope he will be more careful. Fined \$25.

AN ALERT STUDENT.

HAS LETTER FORGER ARRESTED.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with obtaining \$60 by means of a false letter and chop. It was stated that the letter was handed to a young student at Kowloon College purporting to have been written by the latter's father and asking for money. The student became suspicious and had the defendant arrested.

The defendant was convicted and fined \$100 or two months' hard labour. Defendant on hearing the sentence asked for a hearing instead. The Magistrate, refused pointing out that he was over age.

CHINESE CONSTABLE WHO DESERTED.

ARRESTED AFTER FOUR YEARS.

A Chinese constable who joined the Police Force for a term of five years on June 28, 1925, and who deserted on October 4, 1925, was arrested at a steam laundry in Yasmati on Monday.

Pleading guilty to a charge of desertion before Mr. A. W. G. Grantham yesterday, the man was fined \$50 or in default, one month's hard labour.

Asked why he did it, accused said he was carried away to sea on the s.s. "Fusan Maru" when he went on board to see a friend off.

Inspector Clark pointed out that the ship in question called at Swatow which was not far away and accused could have returned within two or three days.

MISSING DIAMONDS CASE.

MR. POTTER ON NATURE OF NEGLIGENCE.

WARM DEFENCE OF CHINESE HONESTY.

The action brought by a firm of diamond merchants in Antwerp against the Hongkong branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine on account of the alleged loss of a parcel of diamonds sent from Antwerp to Hongkong in 1922 was continued at the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan).

Plaintiffs (Louis Kornitzer, Henri N. Gutwirth and Isaac H. Goldberg) are claiming \$5,082.15s. 4d., or the return of the diamonds; \$10,000 for their detention, or damages for loss of profits, and other relief.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., with Mr. H. G. Sheldon, appeared for the defendant Bank.

Counsel for plaintiffs cited further authorities in support of the claim and quoting from Mr. Kornitzer's evidence taken on commission, submitted that the Bank knew the packages would contain diamonds and other precious stones. When the account was opened the permission of the Bank was asked for them to receive such packages. Mr. Kornitzer's evidence also showed that he had opened packages of diamonds in the presence of the Bank officials, and that the latter knew the nature of the contents.

Omission to Advise Bank.

For the defence, Mr. Potter asked how the plaintiffs could say that they had a binding agreement with the Bank when Mr. Kornitzer according to his own evidence thought it was no business of his to tell the Bank that the parcels would contain diamonds or other precious stones. If he did not tell them what the contents were, the Bank people were right in assuming that the parcels contained goods to the maximum value of fifty francs.

Mr. Kornitzer had received advice from Antwerp of the despatch of the parcel, yet he did not go to the Bank and warn them. He considered it would be unwise to do so. It was remarkable that he did not think it of any importance to advise the Bank, which went to show that he never had in his mind that the parcels were held in safe custody.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that different degrees of care were necessary in cases of different articles. He submitted that the whole object Mr. Kornitzer had in mind in addressing the parcels to the Bank was to get a personal witness in case any package did not reach him intact.

His Lordship asked if it would be sufficient if the Bank left letters in an open safe or on top of it, and whether some degree of care was not necessary with any parcels received.

Mr. Potter replied that it would be quite proper, because nobody except the Bank employees would have access to them. In the case of a diamond necklace or a registered letter a different degree of care would be required.

Question of Negligence.

Quoting from Mr. Kornitzer's evidence Mr. Potter commented on the statement by witness that Chinese employees were moving in and out near the safe. Counsel submitted that Chinese employees were found in many of the Banks, and according to general knowledge they were quite as honest as members of other nationalities. Mr. Kornitzer himself thought that the parcels were safe on top of the safe or inside it because the door was open so long as there was no reason to suspect that any employees were dishonest. The evidence of the plaintiff itself refuted any negligence on the part of the defendant Bank.

Further points in his argument were reserved by Mr. Potter for this morning.

PEOPLE WE CAN DO WITHOUT.

"WARM WELCOME" FOR BANISHEES.

A returned banishee was convicted and sentenced to eight months' hard labour with 16 strokes of the birch by Mr. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The Magistrate told the defendant that "we don't want people like you coming back again, you must know that."

Another ex-banishee who was charged before Mr. A.W.G.H. Grantham at Central Magistracy was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing \$50 in notes from a pedestrian in Queen's Road, whose pocket he picked. Only \$35 of the money was recovered.

SMALL-POX FIGURES FOR LAST WEEK.

29 FATALITIES.

Another 27 cases of small-pox were notified last week, 28 of them being from Victoria. There were 29 deaths.

Other cases of notifiable disease recorded by the M.O.H. for the week were: Typhoid 4 (2 non-Chinese); diphtheria 2, 1 fatality.

It is also notified that there were 46 deaths from tuberculosis, 11 from malaria and 1 from influenza during the period.

On Monday cases of small-pox were reported.

OUTSTANDING VALUE

IN

LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

FOR MEN

Black 818 \$21.50
Brown 848 \$21.50
A PAIR.



LOTUS AND DELTA SHOES are Known the world over for their long wear and comfort.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

Two Wonder Opera Records

The Great Columbia RECORDS Paris Opera Records of "FAUST" CHORUSES

RIGOLETTO QUARTETTE
No. 12310.

FAUST SOLDIERS' CHORUS
No. 9747.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

蛟龍豈是池中物

"How is a dragon a thing to be kept in a pond?"

A dragon could not be kept hidden in a pond. He would rise and soar and his might and majesty would be visible to all. It is the same with HORLICK'S MALTED MILK; this delicious food and drink in one is known to all for the vigour and strength it gives.

An excellent infants' food—an easily digested and nourishing liquid diet—HORLICK'S MALTED MILK rises above all others by reason of its superior merit.



IN 4 SIZES
AT ALL CHEMISTS & GROCERS

Representative—Mr. H. M. HODGES, P.O. Box 1371, Shanghai.



ALL OVER THE WORLD!

Evans' Pastilles are prescribed regularly by Doctors the World over for relieving Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Weak Chests and Sore Throats. The vapours penetrate into innermost parts giving instant relief.

EVANS' PASTILLES
ANTISEPTIC THROAT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. NOTICE.

THE FULL EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KOWLOON AND CANTON, RESUMED FROM WEDNESDAY, the 8th INSTANT.

R. BAKER, Manager. (8860)

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the GUILD OFFICE, 67, Des Voeux Road, CANTON, (DAVID HOUSE), on WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1930, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.

Business—General.
All Members are requested to attend.
T. T. LAURENSEN, Branch Secretary. (8948)

NOTICE.

WE Herewith Beg to Announce that as from JANUARY 31st, 1930, Mr. EDWARD MICHAELSEN, TINGTAN, has been Admitted a Partner in Our Firm.

MELCHERS & CO.
Hong Kong, 8th Jan., 1930. (8957)

TO BE SOLD.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, 270, Peak—on Motor Road.
Five-roomed HOUSE with Modern Sanitation, Good Drying Room, Large Basement, Detached Servant's Quarters, Garden. Apply F. A. MACKINTOSH. (8949)

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 O'CLOCK A.M. on the 8th JANUARY, 1930.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
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MR. SIEW KWAN WONG, "doth Herewith Give Notice that the Two Powers of Attorney, dated 9th December, 1929, and 16th JANUARY, granted and given to LEUNG KAM KONG, 25, Cornhill Road, Central, by myself and as Governing Director of S. K. TRUST, LIMITED, respectively, have been REVOKED, and that the said LEUNG KAM KONG is No Longer authorised to act in Any Capacity whatsoever on my behalf and on behalf of S. K. TRUST, LIMITED.

All Communications with S. K. TRUST, LIMITED, should be addressed to Messrs. EU YAN SANG, No. 109, Queen's Road Central.

SIEW KWAN WONG, Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1930. 8811

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

IN order to facilitate the Investigation with regard to A Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, and the Date of Issue of Such Certificates, and their Folio Numbers, to The GENERAL MANAGERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains to the north of the lower Yangtze. Strong monsoon will prevail along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N. winds, fresh, fine.

BIRTHS.

COLMAN.—On December 30, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. C. COLMAN, a son.

SCHLEE.—On New Year's Day, at 5, Route Henri Riviere, Shanghai, to ALIX, wife of ROBERT SCHLEE, a son.

MARRIAGE.

VOGE.—On December 25, at Chicago, Ill., ALICE GRUBBE ATKINSON, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. ATKINSON, to Lieut. RICHARD VOGEL, U.S.N.

DEATHS.

BUCKENHAM.—On December 31, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ERNEST EDMUND BUCKENHAM, Crittall Manufacturing Co., aged 33 years.

FRANKUCHEN.—On January 1, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, CARL AUGUST EMIL FRANKUCHEN, beloved husband of KATHERINE FRANKUCHEN and father of PAULINE, PATSY and PAUL, aged 64 years.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 8, 1930.

NEW YEAR DISSENSIONS.

The great nation of China seems unable to make up its mind about the question of the calendar. It hesitates between two opinions, dissatisfied with the old manner of reckoning, and not yet reconciled to accepting the new. This is not the only matter upon which the Republic wavers, and foreigners within her gates wish, for example, that a decision to eradicate bandits and pirates could be registered and firmly executed. But the New Year has brought the matter of the calendar to the front, and beyond its merits it has a certain significance. When the reform of the calendar was discussed by that very able and level headed body the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce general approval of the idea was expressed, but it had to be admitted that though the adoption of the solar calendar had been advertised, the change-over was impracticable until it was also accepted by Canton and the country districts.

The advantages of falling into line with the Western world's reckoning of time are obvious. China wishes to enter the commercial comity of nations, in which business methods are rapidly being standardised the world over, and endless confusion is likely to arise from a difference in the ordinary references to times and dates. It is worse than the obtrusion of British weights and measures into the more convenient metric system. But New Year is much more than a grand settlement day to the Chinese. It is the most important holiday and one of the chief religious festivals. Not only debts but family calls of courtesy must be paid, and evil spirits must be driven out by a bountiful explosion of crackers. There is all the jollity and gift-giving which Europeans associate with their own observance of the season. It was, therefore, not surprising that when a member of the Chinese Chamber generally inquired who was celebrating January 1, the reply was that no one had thought of doing any such thing!

At the end of 1929, it will be remembered, certain ardent souls who wish to remould Canton nearer to their heart's desire, (presumably

as a cross between Moscow and Chicago) tried to make their fellow-citizens keep the "European New Year's Day. These efforts were repeated this year, but outside official and "advanced" circles no one took very much notice, and when Chinese New Year comes round no doubt the response of the general mass of people will be on the lines that Canton has followed for thousands of years. The fact is that the reformers are attempting too much. The business community is evidently ready to accept the change, and the very considerable inconveniences which it must involve. But the suggestion that the great social and religious festival, with its many associations and special significance, should also be transplanted is another matter. It carries "no advantage," is unnecessary, and arouses instinctive opposition. The business proposition is reasonable, but the "social reform" a gratuitous invasion of personal rights and sentiments.

The Chinese people naturally see that there is no valid objection to retaining "New Year" in the home, even if there is another New Year in the office. But many of the individuals now guiding the destinies of the Republic feel that the opportunity is too good to miss. They see a chance of furthering their private fads; and they cannot renounce it in the interests of good sense. In fact revolution is abroad, and a revolutionary is sometimes an uncomfortable sort of person who declares he must cut down and uproot a tree which may be old, useful, and beautiful, merely because it stands in need of a little judicious pruning. Revolutionaries are always with us, and in China they include a large proportion of the educated population, who exercise a big influence on those responsible for the Central Government. This revolutionary element is probably at the back of many of the precipitate and unreasonable actions of Chinese Ministers of State.

This matter of the reform of the calendar is, therefore, symbolical. The change is desirable and could be arranged amicably. So reasonable and steady a body as the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce is entirely favourable. But once the extremist politician takes a hand revolutionary principles, emblems of progress, revolt against superstitions, weighing down the backs of the toiling proletariat, begin to flare round the horizon. The element of violence and controversy is introduced, until the ordinary Chinese person becomes thoroughly suspicious, for China is still an instinctively conservative nation. Every educated Chinese knows that great changes must be made in the political and economic structure of the country, and when this task of reconstruction is in hands of moderately responsible practical persons there is little or no opposition. Several of the military dictators, such as Yen Hsi SHAN, Feng Yu HSING, and in Kwangsi the late WONG SHU HUXE, have made excellent administrative progress, carrying the people with them. But let the revolutionaries touch a problem and it becomes exaggerated and distorted, until the older elements take fright and harden into passive obstruction. China's problem is essentially political. Given a stable Government the country would go ahead. Its recuperative power—springing from the frugality and industry of its peasant and trading classes—has again and again amazed the world. The people are mentally ready for changes; they have got over much of their instinctive dislike of foreigners, and, given a fair prospect of security, foreign capital would be forthcoming. Every European either living in China, or with money invested in the country, hopes that this year will see the Nanking Government settled in power and both warlords and agitators kept in their places. When we see the reform of the calendar quietly adopted without any fuss, or any reference to social celebrations, we can take it as a sign of the Government of the patient and greatly tried Republic.

News and Views.

Mr. Noel Coward and the Earl of Amherst, who are visiting Japan, were guests of honour at the Christmas dinner given at the British Embassy in Tokyo. Mr. Coward is greatly interested in Japanese drama.

Among passengers due here by the Empress of Russia on the 13th inst. are Mr. George Hogg, Manager of the National City Bank, Shanghai, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Burgess. Mr. Burgess is Superintendent Engineer of the C.P.S.S. Ltd., at Vancouver.

It is announced that the full express service on the Kowloon-Canton Railway will be resumed to-day (Wednesday). The service was interrupted some weeks ago owing to bridges being blown up during the recent hostilities around Canton.

Announcement has been made of the forthcoming marriage of Mr. Lawrence James Francis Griffiths, of the Public Works Department, and residing at Empress Lodge, Kowloon, to Beatrice Mary Killorn Brown, of 5, Wing Lok Buildings, Kowloon.

Convicted of keeping a common gaming house at 138, Woeosung Street, a Chinese was fined \$50 by Mr. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Five others were also fined \$2 each for gambling, while nine who failed to appear in Court had their bail of \$3 estreated.

According to the Chinese Press, Colonel G. G. Stroebe, chief survey engineer to the Yangtze River Commission, and several other foreign engineers retired at the end of last month and Chinese engineers have been appointed to succeed them.

A huge public bonfire in Peking has marked the culmination of a campaign by the local Bureau of Public Safety against opium-smoking and gambling. Large quantities of confiscated drugs and gambling apparatus were burned amid ceremonies which were modelled upon those conducted by social "reformers" in the United States.

A survey conducted through the United States on January 1 showed that liquor was plentiful everywhere, and in most centres the supply exceeded the demand, despite special efforts of the prohibition forces to give America an arid Christmas and New Year holiday. Prohibition officials, however, declared that the celebration had proved the most orderly in years.

Mr. Fritz Von Opel, inventor of the principle of rocket propulsion for aeroplanes, automobiles and speed boats, gave an interview last week in New York in which he envisioned aeroplanes bearing 1,000 passengers. These planes, propelled by periodic explosions from a special rocket mechanism, would attain a speed of 5,000 miles an hour, in the opinion of the German authority.

In spite of the National Government's order prohibiting the sale of lunar calendars, Japanese printing stores in Shanghai are reported to have produced large quantities of such calendars and put them on sale. Upon receipt of this report, the Waichiao-pu has ordered the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu to approach the Japanese Consul-General with a view to suppressing their sale.

A change is to take place in the command of the surveying ship Iroquois, stationed in China waters. Captain J. D. Nares, D.S.O., who has been appointed assistant hydrographer of the Navy, will be succeeded in command of the ship by Commander E. F. B. Law, from the command of the Endeavour, at present on her way back to the Red Sea after a refit at Sheerness. Commander Law took up surveying work in May, 1913.

The Mayor of Greater Shanghai has received an order from the Administrative Yuan in which it is said that workers may not demand increased wages unless such increases are asked for to meet the high cost of living. However, requests for higher wages may only be asked for when it is known that business conditions of the community by which they are employed have, during the past few years, proved satisfactory.

Professor J. P. Bruce reached the age of sixty-five in the session 1929-30, and has four times been re-appointed for the space of one session to his Chair of Chinese at Cambridge University. Professor Bruce is at the top of his form and health, and the School of Oriental Studies in London, fighting in a friendly spirit against the University's rules for retirement in order to retain his services, has persuaded the Senate to re-appoint him to the Chair for "a final period" of one year from September, 1930.

Dr. Jonathan W. S. Carver, archaeologist, who has recently been engaged in research work in Mexico, was killed at Columbus, Texas, last week, in an automobile accident. Special interest is lent the tragedy by the fact that Dr. Carver was a member of the Curzon party which explored the tomb of Tut Ankh Amen, one of the ancient Egyptian Pharaohs. The Tut Ankh Amen tomb was discovered in the autumn of 1923 and the sarcophagus was opened in February of 1924. It revealed funeral trappings of the utmost grandeur, value and scientific interest; but superstitious persons declared that a curse would follow each member of the party which took part in opening the tomb. In a number of cases, members of the party have met death in more or less spectacular ways.

Shanghai and Service Men.

The Service Men of all nationalities shared in a large way the festivities of New Year's Eve and New Year's Day in Shanghai, says the North-China Daily News. The Navy Y.M.C.A. was headquarters for men day and night during the holiday season and it was here that a splendid programme was arranged for New Year's Eve through the generosity of The Little Club and St. George's. The entertainers contributed their services and put on seven different numbers, apart from responding to many encores, and the orchestra from St. George's furnished "request numbers" for over half an hour. Following this a comedy "The Brown Derby" held the men to a late hour, after which sleeping accommodations were taxed to capacity. On New Year's Day the programme started in the afternoon with a "Splash Party" in the swimming pool. This was followed shortly by an old fashioned sing-song in the gymnasium in which most of the new theme songs were used. A movie "The Daughter of the Storm" followed.

Looking Back 25 Years.

A most determined attempt to end his life was made by an American named Harold Irvine Ross, 24 years of age, at the Central Police Station, on Saturday last. Ross was charged with the larceny and forging of a cheque for \$68 on the International Bank. He was placed in a cell to await his trial, which in all probability would have come on at the police-court to-day. While passing near the cell the constable on duty in the charge-room noticed that a pane of glass in one of the windows was broken. This aroused suspicion, and on entering he found Ross lying on the floor with a deep cut in his wrist which he had made with a piece of glass, and a pool of blood covering the floor. He quickly bandaged up the arm, and on searching the accused found two pieces of glass in his coat pockets. Evidently he intended, should the first prove unsuccessful, to make a second attempt on his life. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where the injury was attended to, and he is now under supervision.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 1930.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Yesterday afternoon the Supreme Court held an inquiry in Chambers into the legality of searching the French mail steamers for opium brought from Shanghai for Colombo, to be transhipped there for Australia. The question has cropped up before in this Colony whether or not the French mail steamers, and the status of men-of-war, and were or were not liable to be searched under certain contingencies which might at any time arise whilst at anchor in this harbour. It appears that the Opium Farmer, having information that these carried opium through the waters of this Colony, applied to a sitting magistrate at the police-court for a warrant to search, but without success. The machinery of the Supreme Court was then put in motion, and what transpired there yesterday we know not, beyond this, that the decision arrived at enabled the Opium Farmer to obtain the necessary warrant, which was issued and placed in the hands of the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who has the benefit of previous experience in the matter of boarding Messageries Maritimes steamers. We believe the Chief of Police interviewed His Excellency the Governor after receiving the warrant, and presume that the Opium Farmer is now at liberty to search the vessels to which he has been granted.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 8, 1930.

"THE DIFFICULTY OF ENGLISH."

PROFESSOR SIMPSON'S LECTURE TO THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

"MY TUM TUM HE NO CAN ANY MORE SOMETHING."

PIDGIN A DYING LANGUAGE?

"Most English people," said Professor R. K. M. Simpson, in his lecture on "The Difficulties of English" delivered yesterday to the English Association, "are unconscious of the difficulty of their language as healthy people are of their internal organs." Those of them who had been brought up by maiden aunts had in their childhood been able to bring every question to an authority on pure English and get in every case an emphatic reply. It was not to these people that he wished to address himself. Thousands of writers worried over the difficulties of English—writers of fiction, and even more the authors of treatises, books, and reports who attempted to explain new discoveries, law and theories in clear understandable terms. For such people the pamphlets of the English Association were as interesting as the *Bytander*.

Using a language correctly and being able to teach it were, however, two different matters. The introduction of the teaching of English in the curriculum of English schools was comparatively new. It was found impossible to teach English like Latin or Greek to foreign students as the study of English was rather like sailing on uncharted seas with the works of the great writers as the only guiding stars. English could not be learnt either by reading books or by attending lectures; its use was a habit and needed constant practice and close attention. Many students maintained that English was more difficult than Chinese. In the eighteenth century Dr. Johnson had devoted eight years to the writing of a grammar and dictionary, which he hoped would serve to fix the language. The only thing he had fixed was the spelling, for which he received more blame than praise. "I found," said Johnson, "our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules."

The difficulties of English might be classed under three heads of which the first was the great abyss between spelling and pronunciation. English was classified as a phonetic language as compared with Chinese, which was classified as ideographic. It was probable that at one time English spelling did represent the pronunciation, but this was no longer the case. The greatest divergence was noticeable in the simpler words which gave the greatest difficulty to the foreign student. For example "one." Only one letter had any connection with the pronounced sound and that letter was in the wrong place. If you tried to make a spoken difference between "Arms" and "Alms" every one would be shocked. To pronounce "Laugh" as it was written was impossible. When broadcasting began a specially appointed committee had to deal with 322 words in common use but over which there was doubt as to the correct pronunciation.

More Letters Needed!
Two courses had been suggested to get over this difficulty. One to simplify spelling so that the written word became a clear guide to its sound. The poet Laureate, Dr. Bridges, was a supporter of this scheme and had published poems in simplified spelling. The difficulty was that English had outdistanced the alphabet. There were 38 different articulate sounds, and it was impossible to represent them by the 26 letters of the alphabet. The second course was to add new letters to the alphabet which practically meant the adoption of the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association. This alphabet could be used for Asiatic languages and to express English dialect, it was, in fact, a symbolisation of the sounds of articulate speech of all languages, but it was not likely to be brought into common use in England.

Teaching English.
The teaching of English, Professor Simpson continued, was generally by teaching not the sounds but the parts of speech. This was regrettable but excusable. It was excusable because if one went through the alphabet it was seen at once that "A" had eight different sounds, "C" three and "E" about half a dozen. Words which began with "Ch," "Sh" or "Th" presented great difficulties to the foreigner. The first sound was hardly ever "C," "S" or "T" and the second never that of "H."

Regular practice in dictation was valuable, and so were what were called tongue-twisters. He had evolved some special tongue-twisters valuable to the Chinese student of English, among them "The village where they lived for thirty years." A further difficulty in English was that of accent. There was nothing to show where the stress should be laid in polysyllabic words, and the words considered by the Broadcasting Committee were mostly included on a question of stress. The study of English must be based on the spoken language.

Idiom and Grammar.

The second big class of difficulties might be summed up in the word "Grammar." English grammar had few rules and hundreds of exceptions. Few Chinese students ever acquired a use of the 12 tenses used every day by English people without a thought. The elaboration of Latin grammar made composition easy when the grammar had been learnt, but no matter how thorough a knowledge of English grammar he might have the foreign student might make many mistakes in composition. Grammar allowed many constructions that idiom forbade and vice versa. For example, "A certain dress suits me" or "A certain house suits me." Though both were grammatically correct one might say "A certain dress becomes me" but not "A certain house becomes me." Our English speech was full of such idiomatic expressions.

This dilemma was sometimes met by the philosophical attitude that no English grammar beyond a use of logic was needed for the construction of an English sentence. But while "He spends £200 a year" was synonymous with "He lives on £200 a year," the reverse though logically it should be a correct was not so, in fact. "He does not spend £200 a year," meant the exact opposite of "He does not live on £200 a year."

The conflict of grammar logic and idiom had been dealt with by several writers, he had attempted to deal with it from notes made during ten years of teaching English to Chinese. He had not time to go into these notes, but he wanted to say that with the exception of the use of the word "broken" for "torn" or "worn out" Chinese school boys hardly ever used that rapidly dying language, pidgin.

Sources of English.

The third great class of difficulties, went on the lecturer, was that of allusion. Language was modified by the people who used it. English people went all over the world and they had incorporated their travels in their language. To understand English needed a knowledge not only of English but of Continental History and Social custom, a knowledge of classical lore and of Bible Stories. The teacher of English had to be a teacher of everything. It was so difficult a subject that he had often wondered why foreigners took the trouble to learn it. He had once set that question in an examination paper and he had got the same answer from several students. "Because Americans use it." (Laughter.)

As an illustration of this difficulty of allusion Professor Simpson read the famous passage in Peter's "Renaissance" describing "Mona Lisa," and a passage from Stevenson's "Pueris virginibusque."

SIR HENRY GOLLAN.

Pidgin Not a Dying Language!
Sir Henry Gollan said that he felt the real tribute to Professor Simpson was to be overcome by the difficulties of English and remain silent, but he had another thought that he must suffer from over-modesty. "If I have lived for over 60 years with such a monster beside me, as Professor Simpson has shown English to be, and been unaware of it, I must be a very remarkable man." His third reflection was that he was lucky to have been born English and not had to learn the language.

There were one or two points, however, that he would like to challenge. Professor Simpson said that Pidgin was a dying language. He believed it would never die as long as there were small English children in Hong Kong. The other day at a children's party he had pressed a small girl to have something more. Her reply was "My tum tum." Did that show a dead or dying language?

With regard to the conflict between grammar logic and idiom, he wondered if we had not gone the wrong way about teaching English. We English people learnt as children when we ignored grammar altogether. When Sancho Panza was told that he was talking ungrammatically he asked "Do you understand what I say?" When he got the answer "yes," his reply was, "That what are, you complaining about?"

He could go on picking plums out of Professor Simpson's interesting lecture almost indefinitely but there was no time to do so. He was sure that all the audience thanked him most warmly for his excellent address.

This was the last occasion on which His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, would preside. The English Association was a new body but he felt it would grow strongly owing to the interest and hard work of His Excellency during those first months.

The next lecture will be given on January 15, at 8 p.m. in the Cathedral Hall, by Major Doyle on "English of the Army."

AMERICAN MOTOR SHOW.

"BRITISH DOMINIONS" AS MARKET.

MANY NEW MODELS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Jan. 7.

Many thousands daily are attending the annual National Automobile Show which is being held in the Grand Central Palace.

The show indicates that 1930 will be a year of eight-cylinder cars and increased prices.

Over a score of new chassis models are exhibited, half of which are eight-cylinder types.

The new models are generally more powerful with greater acceleration and hill-climbing ability. They are also designed with a view to providing greater comfort. Brakes are more reliable, more stylish body lines have been introduced and the bodies are more luxuriously furnished.

Dr. Julius Klein, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a statement, points out that the British Dominions offer excellent markets for American motor vehicles.

THE DRIVE ON TANG SENG CHI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hankow, Jan. 7.

The conference between Yen Hsi Shan, Ho Cheng Chuan, and other Nanking leaders has made a decision to attack from Chengchow in the near future with the object of subjugating Tang Seng Chi. It is reported that the rebels' lines of communication have been cut at Chumunian, and they are retreating. Their morale is said to have been "destroyed."

FENG YU HSIANG IN "RETIREMENT."

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

Shanghai, Jan. 7.

Before his departure from Tai-yuan for Chengchow, Yen Hsi Shan instructed the troops at Chien An Village to keep strict watch upon the movements of Feng Yu Hsiang. Visitors to the "Christian General" were all searched, and many were refused permission to see him.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Jan. 7.

Official figures for foreign trade in 1929 show the smallest adverse balance since the excess of imports ceased in 1918; also the largest volume of exports with the exception of 1925.

Exports are ¥2,148 million, and imports ¥2,216 million, the adverse balance being ¥67 million.

TUNIS EXPRESS SMASH.

DUE TO BRIDGE COLLAPSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tunis, Jan. 7.

The collapse of a bridge near Guelma as the Tunis-Algiers express was passing over precipitated the locomotive, two full coaches and mail van into a ravine, 12 being killed and 20 injured.

of the Association at His Excellency's impending departure. They wished him success in his new career with a certainty that it would be successful. (Applause.)

His Excellency's Reply.
His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, said in reply that he must first congratulate Professor Simpson on his choice of a subject. It was most interesting and he had presented it in a lively and concise manner.

His Excellency then made a short reference to the fixation of language in France and Germany, and to the simplification which was going on every year in the English language. He wished, he said, to thank Sir Henry Gollan for what he had said about him. The English Association had been a great pleasure to him and he had enjoyed the meetings. He would watch its progress with great interest from Singapore. (Applause.)

The next lecture will be given on January 15, at 8 p.m. in the Cathedral Hall, by Major Doyle on "English of the Army."

LIMITING SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS.

"TIMES" TRENCHANT ARTICLE.

"THESE HYPERTROPHIED VESSELS."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 7.

In a leading article discussing the forthcoming Naval Conference, the *Times* to-day suggests that a practical straightforward step might be made by the further limitation of the size of battleships.

It says "The Washington Treaty left one loose end usefully trailing. It was part of the plan of its American promoters to confine the first experiment in the limitation of arms to existing naval strength. There is no other explanation why the maximum tonnage, and therefore in practice the minimum tonnage, of a battleship should have been fixed at 35,000 tons."

"Indeed, no scientific reason has ever been advanced, or can be advanced, why a battleship should be even half that size. The only defence for these hyper-trophied vessels in any Navy is that another nation has built or will build them. Competition created the 35,000 tons battleship, limitation sanctified it, strategy does not require it, and economy condemns it."

"It would be a bold and popularly intelligible stroke for peace and economy if Britain, America, and Japan, who are the only three nations specially interested in battleships, were to agree to, trust to common sense rather than convention in the stated measure of their battleships."

"Such an agreement could not fail to have a powerful effect on all the subsequent, and less tractable business of the Conference."

A White House Breakfast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.
A famous breakfast party is being held by President Hoover at the White House to-day to the whole

SHANGHAI COUNCIL DECISION.

INCREASE IN CHINESE MEMBERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, January 7.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is introducing a resolution at the next meeting of the ratepayers in April to increase the Chinese members of the Council from three to five.

The Council is of opinion that developments in the past two years fully justify this increase.

American delegation to the London Naval Conference, preparatory to their departure later in the day.

It is learned that the Americans are prepared to discuss further restriction of aircraft-carrier building if the matter is raised at the Conference.

The newspapers state that the delegation would also support a treaty on the lines of the Pacific Four-Power Pact, providing for a consultation among the signatories of the Kellogg Pact, in the event that war is threatened.

NEW R.A.F. PLANES.

A FURTHER ADVANCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 8.

New service machines of high flying speed have been introduced to-day into the Royal Air Force. They are the direct result of experience gained in the Schneider trophy competition. It is declared that they justify the risks and large expenditure involved in those competitions.

The engines used in the British machines which broke the world's speed record in the contest over the Solent last year, and the streamline designs that were adopted for those machines, have been incorporated in new fighting machines with noteworthy success.

In 1925, America gained the world's record at what was then regarded as a phenomenal speed of 177 miles per hour. For some time past the British Royal Air Force has had in service Bristol Bulldog machines with speed in excess of these machines that are not mere racers, but carry a full equipment. The machines now being put into service are further advanced and are claimed to be easily superior in performance to machines produced abroad.

ABOLITION OF WAR DEMANDED.

"THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY OVER."

GEN. SMUTS' VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Boston, Jan. 6.

General Smuts, the South African statesman, in the course of an interview with Reuter's representative, said he could not agree with the suggestion advanced by President Hoover a *propos* the problem of the freedom of the seas, that strict neutrality should be granted to food-carrying ships in the time of war.

President Hoover advanced the suggestion on the ground that war should not be waged against women and children and urged that food-ships should be given the immunity afforded to hospital ships.

General Smuts disagrees because, he says, it merely consists of another palliative against barbarism in war.

"We want to have done with war. This idea of making war humane has been tried over and over again and it has always broken down in the stress of actual conflict."

Future wars, declared the General, will be unspeakably barbarous. They won't be the old fashioned, chivalrous wars, but wars of bombs and bacteria.

LESS ACREAGE OF COTTON.

U.S. FARM BOARD'S ADVICE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, Jan. 6.

The Federal Farm Board has warned cotton farmers to reduce their acreage this spring, if they wish the Government to assist the marketing of the 1930 crop.

The Board declares that only the crop failure of Texas in 1929 prevented the total yield reaching 16,000,000 bales, which would have been more American cotton than the world would take at a fair price.

A member of the Board said that the warning applied also to wheat, and any other commodity in which producers deliberately attempted to expand acreage, in which case they would face over-production.

Liverpool Decision.

LONDON, Jan. 6.
The Liverpool Cotton Association has directed that rules shall be drafted to provide that, on cotton sold on spot terms, payment must be either on bankers' confirmed credit, or cash in exchange for deliveries ordered.

POOR BULGARIA!

UNABLE TO PAY UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Hague, Jan. 6.

The Committee of Non-German Reparations is progressing very slowly. Bulgaria, like Austria, has pleaded that through poverty she is unable to bear the heavy reparations, so the Drafting Committee is examining an alternative scheme for Bulgaria.

The German Reparations Committee is progressing satisfactorily, and has discussed whether Germany should remit payments at the end or the middle of the month. Germany is considering the point important because she will lose 4,500,000 gold marks annually in interest if the payments are made in the middle of the month.

STRENUOUS TIMES IN AMERICA.

HEAVY PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, Jan. 6.

Faced with an uncompleted tariff bill, a bitter prohibition controversy, and a host of other questions that may necessitate their continuing work until the summer, Congress reassembled to-day after the recess.

The Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives approved the War Department's estimate for the coming year of \$445,000,000, an increase of \$442,000 compared with the current financial year ending June 30.

READY FOR ROYAL WEDDING.

MONARCHS GATHER IN ROME.

POMP AND PANOPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, Jan. 6.

Three Kings — of Italy, of the Belgians, and of Bulgaria, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Duke of York and other Princes and Princesses from all over Europe, gathered for Princess Maria Jose's wedding, motored to the King's hunting lodge at Castle Porziago in brilliant sunshine for a day's shooting. Most of the sportsmen made good bags of wild boar, deer and hare. The Duke of York had a particularly fine bag.

The City has been flooded with light every night, and the great fountains illuminated. The street lighting has been increased fourfold by multi-coloured searchlights adorning the trees and avenues near the Quirinal. The most stringent precautions against an outrage during the Royal wedding festivities have been taken. All flying over Italy has been stopped, lest bombs are dropped from the air. All people in motor cars arriving in Rome are thoroughly searched and all luggage closely examined.

The most brilliant ceremony so far in connection with the Royal wedding was held at the Quirinal Palace, where their Majesties gave a reception to the Royal visitors, diplomats, courtiers, high State officials, members of the Cabinet, Fascist grand councillors, and representatives of the Services, arts and sciences, the scene providing one of the greatest displays of gorgeous uniforms, wonderful dresses, and priceless jewellery ever seen at the Palace.

Wonderful Gifts.

ROME, Jan. 7.
Valuable *objets d'art* executed by great XV. century artists are among the wonderful presents to the Royal couple from the Italian Government, the Senate, the Chamber and the Fascist Party.

The bridegroom's presents to the bride include a priceless pearl necklace, worn by his grandmother, Queen Margherita, to whom ever would be his bride. The King of Italy has given the castle of Piacenza, in Piedmont, Crown Prince Humbert's birthplace, where the happy couple will spend part of the honeymoon, and later chiefly reside.

U.S. BOOTLEGGING EVILS.
GOOD WORD FOR THE CAPITAL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, Jan. 6.

After an extraordinary three months' session with the special enquiry into the alleged bootlegging evils of Washington, a Federal Grand Jury has reported that the United States capital is not the vice-ridden lawless community it has been pictured.

They found that conditions in the Capital are not worse than anywhere else.

GENERAL FALLS DEAD.

FAMOUS DOCTOR'S COLLAPSE.

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Sloggett, the eminent Army doctor, fell down dead while walking with his son, Lieut.-Colonel Sloggett, near the Baker-street entrance to Regent's Park, London, last month. He had suffered from heart trouble for some years. He was seventy-two.

Sir Arthur was, it is believed, the only example of a man who has survived through the heart who survived. He received the wound during Kitchener's Sudan campaign when on the staff, being shot by a Mahdi using an Italian rifle with finely pointed bullet.

Sir Arthur had been hon. surgeon to the King since 1911, and Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1921 to 1928. He was Director-General of the Army Medical Services during the war, and Chief Commissioner of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society.

He entered the R.A.M.C. in 1881 and saw service on the Indian frontier in 1884. He served in the Sudan in 1897 and 1898. He was mentioned in despatches no fewer than eight times during the great war, and was given his K.C.B. in 1918, and made K.C.M.G. and K.C.V.O. in 1917. He was a director of a number of companies.

COAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS.

CONFERENCE OPENS AT GENEVA.

MINERS' WAGES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 7.

At Geneva yesterday a preparatory technical conference on conditions in the coal-mining industry, which aims at securing an international solution of certain of the industry's more critical problems was opened by Mr. W. R. Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, being elected president.

The day's proceedings were devoted to general statements by the representatives of the nine European coal-producing States taking part in the conference. Sir Sydney Chapman said that the British Government heartily welcomed a convention on hours of labour in the coal-mining industry, and would welcome if possible one also on wages and conditions of work.

The British Government was in sympathy with all attempts to standardise labour conditions, when circumstances were ripe for such standardisation. He hoped that the question of wages and conditions of labour would be carefully explored.

On the matter of hours of work he was fully convinced that with a little patience, open-mindedness and determination, a convention on that question would be possible.

FILM 'PLANES TRAGEDY.'

BODIES RECOVERED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Santa Monica, Jan. 8.

Naval divers have recovered the bodies of Mr. Kenneth Hawks, the film director, and Mr. Thomas Harris, a studio property man, who were killed on January 3, when two air-liners collided three miles from land and plunged into the sea. Ten lives were lost.

TEA PRODUCTION.

ANGLO-DUTCH POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 8.

The *Financial Times* correspondent in Amsterdam says there is every reason to believe that agreement on a joint policy of restriction between English and Dutch tea growers will be reached as the result of negotiations at Amsterdam on January 6 of the Dutch Indies, and representatives of the tea section of the British Chamber of Commerce, which is the Dutch Association's representative in England.

Telegrams in Brief.

The Prince of Wales has consented, if circumstances permit, to unveil the London statue to Marshal Foch, which will be erected on a site near Victoria, and will be ready next May.

The Secretary for India has appointed Sir Alexander Cobbe to succeed Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob as military secretary at the India Office, when Sir Claud vacates his appointment on May 9.

William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and former President, has been taken to hospital seriously ill. His condition gives rise to some anxiety. He is seventy-two years of age.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of Mr. William Seeds, His Majesty's High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

Sir Robert Vansittart, has taken up his duties as Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to Sir Ronald Lindsay, who leaves England in about two months' time to assume his post as new Ambassador at Washington.

Colonel Ralston, the Minister for National Defence, is leaving for England on Friday to represent Canada on the Naval Disarmament Conference. Commander Hogg, Chief Executive Officer of the Naval Branch, will be the Canadian expert.

A further step towards the rationalisation of heavy industries in Great Britain is indicated in the announcement that a company will be formed to take over and operate the coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel works, and heavy rolling mills of Guest, Keen and Snelter, and Bedlington, the largest steel manufacturers in England, whose combined paid up capital is nearly £15,000,000.

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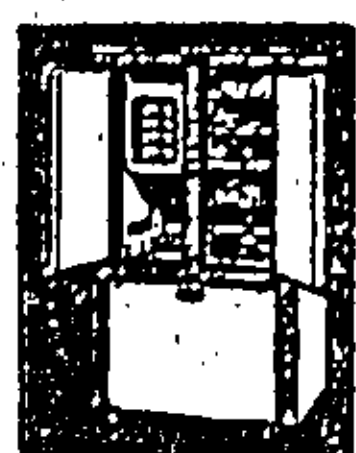
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CUSTOMS REVENUE IN 1929.

COLLECTION NEARLY
DOUBLED.

ALL OBLIGATIONS MET IN
FULL.

The Maritime Customs Revenue for 1929 amounts in round figures to Hk. Tls. 152,760,000. (For 1928 the revenue was in round figures Hk. Tls. 82,332,000.) The sterling equivalent of the 1929 collection at the average exchange of 25.7 13/16d. is approximately £20,248,600.

The following table shows in round figures the collection for 1929 at the principal ports:—

	Collection 1929	1928
Hk. Tls.		
Harbin	3,112,000	2,352,000
Antung	3,791,000	2,311,000
Dairen	12,837,000	8,187,000
Newchwang	2,684,000	1,184,000
Tientsin and		
Chinwangtao	16,351,000	9,584,000
Kiaochow	6,671,000	3,318,000
Hankow	5,263,000	5,117,000
Shanghai	69,442,000	33,650,000
Amoy	2,177,000	1,113,000
Satow	2,928,000	1,671,000
Canton	6,115,000	3,671,000

The 1929 Revenue of the Native Customs under the Inspector General's control amounts in round figures to Hk. Tls. 4,580,000 which at the average exchange of 25.7 13/16d. equals £607,000. (The Native Customs revenue in 1928 was Hk. Tls. 3,636,000.)

All Foreign Loan and Indemnity obligations secured on the Customs Revenue, including the service of the Reorganization Loan, have been met in full. The cost in silver of the service of the above gold obligations was Sh. Tls. 65,336,113.41 as compared with Sh. Tls. 57,388,724.87 which means an extra charge on the Chinese Customs Revenue of Sh. Tls. 8,948,388.54 due to an unfavourable rate of exchange.

The service, both interest and redemption, of all Domestic Loans secured on cancelled Indemnities and on Additional Duty has been met or provided for in full. The interest on these Domestic Loans which are secured on the old 5 per cent. Customs Revenue surplus was also met in full.

Difficulties of Comparison.

The N.C. Daily News points out that the official Customs Revenue figures as published above seem to need some sort of explanation for the casual reader. While the yearly returns for 1929, a record year, show a total income derived by the Chinese Government from the maritime Customs—receipts of roughly about Hk. Tls. 82,300,000 in 1929, the sudden increase to Hk. Tls. 152,500,000 which in view of the present depression of trade, seems to require some explanation.

It has, however, to be borne in mind that when Mr. F. W. Maze took over the Inspector Generalship at the beginning of last year, it was arranged that every Custom House under his control would collect simultaneously, from February 1, the old five per cent. duty and the new additional duties, and that these two figures combined now represent the revenue collected for 1929.

Additional Duties Responsible.

To draw a comparison between 1929 and 1928, it is under these conditions, an impossibility in the absence of direct information as to what portion of the year's collection represents the old five per cent tariff and what portion should be credited to additional duty. We can draw our own conclusion, however, working on the basis of the 1929 collection and the three quarterly returns already published by the Customs that the difference between the 1929 total and that of 1928 represents the sum collected under the heading of Additional Duties.

Of course the results so obtained, are only surmise, but it would seem that, considering that the new duties are supposed to double those charged before, our estimate is not very far from the truth. At the same time it should not be forgotten that owing to the fighting which has taken place during many months of last year in many provinces, a number of ports in the interior have for some time been out of commission as revenue producing centres.

From the data at hand, however, it is possible to gather that the big trade centres, such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Dairen, Canton and Hankow show in some cases considerable increases, while in other places, allowing for the conditions that have prevailed, there has actually been no real falling off in trade. On the whole the returns are such that the Chinese government and the foreign interests concerned have no reason to complain of the satisfactory results achieved by the Maritime Customs under the control of Mr. F. W. Maze and in spite of the very adverse circumstances prevailing at intervals throughout the country.



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WOMAN'S CORNER.

CAN YOU DANCE IN THE NEW
FROCKS?

"Can you dance in the new dance frocks?" sounds as if it might be the title of the latest foxtrot, but it is really a perfectly serious question. Most serious for the dancing girl.

For autumn dances we found it possible to wear dresses which merely flirted with the new silhouette, the new hem-line, but with the arrival of the winter season we had make up our minds whether we could dance in the really new tight-hipped, high waisted, long-skirted frocks.

The fitted-to-below the hips style is not one to be carelessly adopted by the dancer. Even for ordinary wear it is suitable only for the slender.

For dancing, it must not be very tight fitting or the wearer would be quite unable to move with that easy swing from the hips so essential to good dancing.

For high waist and fitted bodice the dancer need feel nothing but thankfulness. Some partners have a genius for holding one in a way which makes one's figure assume the ugliest of lines; tight bodices utterly defy the worst efforts of such partners.

And long skirts. Obviously we could not have danced the Charleston—anyway in its frisky youth—in long skirts, but this season's dances all being gracefully smooth, they can be managed in skirts to the ankles.

Indeed it is worthy of note that our fashions and our style of dancing have a pleasant habit of changing together.

When the Blues was first introduced we wore bouffant frocks with skirts wired on the hips. At the height of the slow foxtrot's popularity long, slim dresses were the vogue.

Touch of Dignity.
Last year our skirts became definitely longer, though usually at one point only—we dared not do the thing properly with the dances like the Varsity Drag and the Heebie-Jeebies hovering around.

But this year when even our liveliest dances have a touch of dignity about them, a skirt which touches the ankles is practicable wear.

But it must be no longer than the ankles. Every dancing girl should firmly and finally refuse to wear skirts which anywhere touch the ground—whether with a train, panels or with godets.

What with talking to our partners and following their steps, we have quite enough to do without having to stop and unhook a train, or disentangle a floating panel from somebody's heel.

The velvet frocks that are so fashionable just now have an annoying way of showing every finger mark and impression. The easiest and most effective way of removing these marks is to hang the dress in the bathroom while a hot bath is in progress.

The hot steam will remove the marks without further effort on your part.

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6 Bonds of \$500 Each, Numbered: 36 71 83 97 128 174

70 Bonds of \$100 Each, Numbered: 320 384 458 517 564 575 586 591 650 731 865 880 939 957 1028 1074 1104 1123 1135 1152 1167 1173 1181 1185 1190 1193 1219 1231 1235 1236 1238 1241 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480 1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1492 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498 1499 1500 1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1548 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1561 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 1648 1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 1667 1668 1669 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1677 1678 1679 1680 1681 1682 1683 1684 1685 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 1693 1694 1695 1696 1697 1698 1699 1700 1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838 2839 2840 2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2850 2851 2852 2853 2854 2855 2856 2857 2858 2859 2860 2861 2862 2863 2864 2865 2866 2867 2868 2869 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2878 2879 2880 2881 2882 2883 2884 2885 2886 2887 2888 2889 2890 2891 2892 2893 2894 2895 2896 2897 2898 2899 2900 2901 2902 2903 2904 2905 2906 2907 2908 2909 2910 2911 2912 2913 2914 2915 2916 2917 2918 2919 2920 2921 2922 2923 2924 2925 2926 2927 2928 2929 2930 2931 2932 2933 2934 2935 2936 2937 2938 2939 2940 2941 2942 2943 2944 2945 2946 2947 2948 2949 2950 2951 2952 2953 2954 2955 2956 2957 2958 2959 2960 2961 2962 2963 2964 2965 2966 2967 2968 2969 2970 2971 2972 2973 2974 2975 2976 2977 2978 2979 2980 2981 2982 2983 2984 2985 2986 2987 2988 2989 2990 2991 2992 2993 2994 2995 2996 2997 2998 2999 3000

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

SEVENTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned Numbers of Debentures of the total value of \$34,000 were drawn on the Fifth day of November, 1929, at the Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, in the City of London, in the presence of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and NICASIO ROBERT JAVARDE, of 9, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER, 1929, at either of the following places:-

In London: At the Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.3;
In Brussels: At the Office of the Local Board, 13, rue Broderode, Brussels;
In China: At the General Office of the Company, Tientsin.

6 Bonds of \$500 Each, Numbered: 36 71 83 97 128 174

70 Bonds of \$100 Each, Numbered: 320 384 458 517 564 575 586 591 650 731 865 880 939 957 1028 1074 1104 1123 1135 1152 1167 1173 1181 1185 1190 1193 1219 1231 1235 1236 1238 1241 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480 1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1492 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498 1499 1500 1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1548 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1561 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1641

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.

AMOY.

Liangchow, B. & S., Jan. 8.
Shirala, B.I., Jan. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 9.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 9.
Tahma, B.I., Jan. 12.
Antung, B. & S., Jan. 13.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 14.
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 20.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 20.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.

ANTWERP.

Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 10.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 11.
Taiping, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.

BALTI PORTS.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 12.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.

BALTIMORE.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 23.

BANGKOK.

Chinhua, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Jan. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Hiram, Thoresen, Jan. 19.
Kalgan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 23.

BELOWAN DELI.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

BOMBAY.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.

BOSTON.

Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 18.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 23.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 30.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.

BREEMEN.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

BRINDISI.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 23.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

CALCUTTA.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 9.
Talamba, B.I., Jan. 9.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Tahma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

CEBU.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

CHENGTOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 14.

COLOMBO.

City of Chester, Bank, Jan. 9.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

COPENHAGEN.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.

DALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., Jan. 8.
Hector, B.F., Jan. 11.
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 17.
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Azra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 23.
DUTCH PORTS.

City of Chester, Bank, Jan. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Jan. 9.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 14.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.

GENOA.

Durban Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 10.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 14.
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 20.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 20.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.

GLASGOW.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.

GOTHENBURG.

Danmark, Manners, Jan. 7.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Cheking, B. & S., Jan. 9.
Chinhua, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Tonkin, M.M., Jan. 14.
Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 23.

HAMBURG.

City of Chester, Bank, Jan. 9.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 12.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, Jan. 17.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

HAYRE.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.

HONOLULU.

Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.

ILOILO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

JAPAN PORTS.

Burgenland, Jelsen, Jan. 8.
Java, Manners, Jan. 9.
Kidderepo, P. & O., Jan. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 18.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 11.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 23.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 30.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.

KARMA.

Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 17.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 20.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 20.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.

KARMA.

Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 23.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Tahma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

PORTLAND.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 18.

RABAT.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 11.

RANGOON.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 9.
Talamba, B.I., Jan. 9.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.

SAIGON.

Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Jan. 9.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 11.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Tahma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 25.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 23.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.

SEATTLE.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.

SHANGHAI.

Burgenland, Jelsen, Jan. 8.
Chakang, Jardine's, Jan. 8.
Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 9.
Java, Manners, Jan. 9.
Namsang, Jardine's, Jan. 9.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 9.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 11.
Hector, B.F., Jan. 11.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 12.
Shantung, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.
Suiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Jan. 15.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Livan, B. & S., Jan. 16.
Kago Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Shirala, B.I., Jan. 18.
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 19.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 20.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.

MARSEILLES.

Durban Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 10.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.

NAELES.

Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 18.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 23.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 30.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.

NORTH CHINA.

Burgenland, Jelsen, Jan. 8.
Java, Manners, Jan. 9.
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 19.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 23.

OSLO.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.

PANAMA.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.

PENANG.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 9.
Talamba, B.I., Jan. 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Tahma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

PORTLAND.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 18.

RABAT.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 11.

RANGOON.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 9.
Talamba, B.I., Jan. 9.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.

SAIGON.

Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Jan. 9.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 11.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Tahma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 25.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 23.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.

SEATTLE.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.

SHANGHAI.

Burgenland, Jelsen, Jan. 8.
Chakang, Jardine's, Jan. 8.
Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 9.
Java, Manners, Jan. 9.
Namsang, Jardine's, Jan. 9.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 9.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 11.
Hector, B.F., Jan. 11.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 12.
Shantung, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.
Suiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Jan. 15.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Livan, B. & S., Jan. 16.
Kago Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Shirala, B.I., Jan. 18.
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 19.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 20.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 24.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 25.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 23.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 23.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.
Sphinx, M.M., Feb. 7.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.

SINGAPORE.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 9.
Talamba, B.I., Jan. 9.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 11.
Lahore, P. & O., Jan. 11.
Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Jan. 12.
Antung, B. & S., Jan. 13.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Jan. 13.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 13.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Augstberg, Melchers, Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Namsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 23.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Tahma, B.I., Feb. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

SWATOW.

Chakang, Jardine's, Jan. 8.
Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 9.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 9.
Nanning, B. & S., Jan. 9.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Jan. 12.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Shantung, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Antung, B. & S., Jan. 13.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 14.
Suiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.
Livan, B. & S., Jan. 15.
Hiram, Thoresen, Jan. 19.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.
Kalgan, B. & S., Jan. 19.
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 20.
Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 23.
Tjibondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.

TIENTSIN.

Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 14.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Jan. 17.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 23.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 23.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

TSINGTAO.

Chakang, Jardine's, Jan. 8.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Jan. 12.
Shantung, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Suiyang, B. & S., Jan. 12.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Jan

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOT, SHANGHAI & SWATOW	"LIANGCHOW" ... On 8th Jan. 3 p.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NANNING" ... On 9th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHUSAN" ... On 9th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHERANG" ... On 12th Jan. 11 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" ... On 12th Jan. 11 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW" ... On 12th Jan. 11 a.m.	Daylight
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHINCHOW" ... On 12th Jan. 11 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG" ... On 13th Jan. 5 p.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNYANG" ... On 14th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW" ... On 14th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG" ... On 14th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN" ... On 15th Jan. 3 p.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW" ... On 15th Jan. 3 p.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... On 16th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING" ... On 18th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ... On 18th Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN" ... On 18th Jan. 11 a.m.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" ... On 20th Jan. 5 p.m.	Daylight
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHUSAN" ... On 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.	Daylight

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CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent and Most Up-to-date First and Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days Home	Days to Sail
TAIPING	In Port	14th January
CHANGTE	11th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	15th March
CHANGTE	11th April	15th April

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK"

on or about
7th JANUARY

PORT SAID, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Panama"	8th Jan.	18th Feb.
M.S. "Java"	1st Feb.	13th March
M.S. "Asia"	3rd March	12th April
M.S. "Africa"	3rd April	13th May
M.S. "Malaya"	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Danmark"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Panama"	1st July	10th Aug.

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"ROYAL PRINCE" ... Jan. 16th
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"IMPERIAL PRINCE" ... Feb. 13th

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To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

ANGERS ... 14th Jan.	G. METZINGER ... 15th Jan.
SPHINX ... 28th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON ... 29th Jan.
G. METZINGER ... 11th Feb.	PORTBOS ... 12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON ... 25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX ... 26th Feb.
PORTBOS ... 11th Mar.	ATHOS II ... 12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX ... 25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 26th Mar.
ATHOS II ... 8th Apr.	ANGERS ... 9th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 22nd Apr.	SPHINX ... 23rd Apr.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syria, Port, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or DUNKIRK.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	JANUARY 6, 1930.										JANUARY 7, 1930.									
	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State	Remarks	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State	Remarks
Wladivostok	12	30.84	770.5	7	NW	3	bc	6	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Nemuro	11	29.78	756.5	...	W	1	...	5	29.94	760.5	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Hokodate	...	30.02	762.5	...	WNW	4	...	5	30.08	764.0	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Tokyo	...	30.02	762.5	...	SSW	1	...	5	30.18	766.5	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Kochi	...	30.50	769.5	...	...	0	...	5	30.41	772.5	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Nagasaki	...	30.45	773.5	...	WNW	1	...	5	30.47	774.0	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Kagoshima	...	30.41	772.5	...	NNW	1	...	5	30.49	773.0	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Oshima	...	30.31	770.0	...	N	1	...	5	30.36	771.0	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Naha	...	30.30	769.5	...	NNE	2	...	5	30.32	770.0	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Ishigakijima	...	30.32	765.0	...	NW	1	...	5	30.30	769.5	...	NNE	3	b	30.44	773.2	3	NNE	3	b
Bonin Island	...	30.63	778.0	24	W	4	o	6	30.66	778.7	24	SW	4	o	30.66	778.7	24	SW	4	o
Chefoo	15	30.65	778.5	25	NNW	4	o	6	30.69	779.4	25	SW	4	o	30.69	779.4	25	SW	4	o
Shanghai	14	30.62	777.7	28	NNW	6	o	7	30.67	779.0	28	NNW	6	o	30.67	779.0	28	NNW	6	o
Gutzlaff	...	30.12	770.1	40	NE	2	o	7	30.37	771.4	42	NE	2	o	30.37	771.4	42	NE	2	o
Sharp Peak	...	30.50	769.6	56	ENE	4	b	6	30.55	770.9	49	ENE	4	b	30.55	770.9	49	ENE	4	b
Amoy	...	30.10	764.5	37	E	2	c	5	30.32	770.1	47	NE	2	c	30.32	770.1	47	NE	2	c
Swatow	...	30.39	771.9	57	E	4	b	5	30.37	771.3	54	NE	4	b	30.37	771.3	54	NE	4	b
Taiho	...	30.24	768.0	64	N	4	b	5	30.26	768.6	64	NNE	4	b	30.26	768.6	64	NNE	4	b
Taihu	...	30.32	767.7	68	NNE	4	b	5	30.31	767.4	64	NNE	4	b	30.31	767.4	64	NNE	4	b
Taiwan	...	30.18	766.5	68	NE	6	o	5	30.17	766.2	68	NE	6	o	30.17	766.2	68	NE	6	o
Koshun	...	30.27	768.9	61	NNE	6	o	5	30.25	768.3	57	NNE	6	o	30.25	768.3	57	NNE	6	o
Pescadore	...	30.23	767.8	59	E	2	c	6	30.33	770.4	50	NE	2	c	30.33	770.4	50	NE	2	c
Hong Kong	14	30.22	767.6	54	NE	5	o	5	30.29	769.3	...	NNE	5	o	30.29	769.3	...	NNE	5	o
Gap Rock	...	30.22	767.6	54	NE	4	b	5	30.23	770.4	43	NE	4	b	30.23	770.4	43	NE	4	b
Macao	...	30.12	765.0	69	NE	6	o	5	30.19	766.8	66	NE	6	o	30.19	766.8	66	NE	6	o
Hohow	...	30.22	767.7	55	NNE	1	o	7	30.31	769.8	48	NE	2	o	30.31	769.8	48	NE	2	o
Pratas Island	...	30.05	763.2	66	NW	4	rf	7	30.10	764.4	70	E	6	of	30.10	764.4	70	E	6	of
Phulien	...	29.88	759.0	77	ENE	4	of	7	29.95	760.8	73	ENE	2	b	29.95	760.8	73	ENE	2	b
Tourane	...	30.05	763.2	70	NE	6	r	6	30.10	764.4	70	NE	6	r	30.10	764.4	70	NE	6	r
Cape St. James	...	29.99	761.7	77	NE	4	r	6	30.02	762.6	72	NE	4	r	30.02	762.6	72	NE	4	r
Basco	...	29.95	760.8	82	N	1	o	5	30.01	762.3	68	NE	1	o	30.01	762.3	68	NE	1	o
Aparri	...	29.85	758.1	86	NNE	4	o	5	29.94	760.5	70	NE	4	o	29.94	760.5	70	NE	4	o
Tuguegarao	...	29.91	759.6	76	NNE	2	o	5	29.93	760.8	72	NE	2	o	29.93	760.8	72	NE	2	o
Vigan	...	29.84	757.8	86	NNE	4	b	5	29.89	759.3	77	NE	4	b	29.89	759.3	77	NE	4	b
Manila	...	29.78	756.3	86	NW	1	b	5	29.88	759.0	73	NE	2	r	29.88	759.0	73	NE	2	r
Legaspi	...	29.81	757.2	82	NE	6	o	5	29.87	758.7	75	NE	6	o	29.87	758.7	75	NE	6	o
Cebu	...	29.79	756.6	81	NE	4	o	5	29.84	757.8	77	NE	4	o	29.84	757.8	77	NE	4	o
Surigao	...	29.79	756.6	81	NE	4	o	5	29.82	757.5	77	NE	4	o	29.82	757.5	77	NE	4	o
Saipan	...	29.78	756.3	...	NE	4	o	4.22	29.75	756.3	...	E	2	b	29.75	756.3	...	E	2	b
Guam	...	29.75	755.7	...	ENE	4	o	5	29.81	757.2	...	E	2	b	29.81	757.2	...	E	2	b
Yap	...	29.75	755.7	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	758.0	...	ENE	2	c	29.80	758.0	...	ENE	2	c
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.3	...	ENE	2	c	29.78	756.3	...	ENE	2	c
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	...	NE	4	b	29.79	756.6	...	NE	4	b
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	86	NE	2	b	5	29.79	756.6	...	NE	4	b	29.79	756.6	...	NE	4	b

January 7d. 11A. 10m.—The anticyclone has strengthened slightly. It remains central to the north of the Yangtze Valley.
Strong monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 0.00 inch, against an average of 0.16 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JANUARY 8.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoo ... N.E. winds, fresh; overcast at first, clearing later.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; overcast at first, clearing later.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Baitan ... later.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, January 7.

Previous Day	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.22	30.35	30.25
Temperature ...	51	52	57
Humidity ...	48	49	55

Wind—
Direction WSW N N
Force 1 1 1
Bain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 61.5
Lowest open-air Temperature, 7.49

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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AFTER YOU GO AWAY

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 8 to 14, 1930.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Days of Week.	Date of Month.	Hong Kong Standard Time.		Height.	Hong Kong Standard Time.		Height.
Wed.	8	h.	m.	ft.	h.	m.	ft.
		2	48	55	8	56	22
Thurs.	9	4	18	50	10	10	10
		4	51	50	10	18	10
Fri.	10	5	15	46	11	25	3
		5	59	62	12	59	3
Sat.	11	6	13	43	0	55	2
		6	58	69	11	30	1
Sun.	12	7	53	42	1	12	1
		8	44	75	2	02	0
Mon.	13	8	40	4	2	40	0
		8	35	60	1	24	0
Tues.	14	10	13	41	1	24	3
		8	25	84	1	45	3

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

16 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 18 Days Shanghai-Vancouver
10 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 8 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPEROR OF CANADA Jan. 15	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
EMPEROR OF ASIA Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 23
EMPEROR OF CANADA Mar. 19	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 4
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
EMPEROR OF ASIA Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 28	May 7
EMPEROR OF CANADA May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	May 30
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA May 29	Jun. 1	Jun. 4	Jun. 6	Jun. 14
EMPEROR OF ASIA Jun. 10	Jun. 13	Jun. 16	Jun. 18	Jun. 26
EMPEROR OF CANADA Jun. 24	Jun. 27	Jun. 30	Jul. 2	Jul. 10
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Jul. 8	Jul. 11	Jul. 14	Jul. 16	Jul. 24
EMPEROR OF ASIA Jul. 19	Jul. 22	Jul. 25	Jul. 27	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA Aug. 5	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Aug. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Aug. 31
EMPEROR OF ASIA Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
EMPEROR OF CANADA Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	Sept. 29
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Sept. 27	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	Oct. 24
EMPEROR OF CANADA Oct. 22	Oct. 25	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Nov. 7
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Nov. 26

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Hong Kong	Manila	Leave	Arrive
Jan. 13, 5 p.m.	Jan. 15	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 15
Feb. 5, 5 p.m.	Feb. 7	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Feb. 7

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

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KORONA MARU ... Thursday, 8th Feb.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Jan.
IYO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Jan.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Jan.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 25th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Paris.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Jan.
KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Jan.
NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 27th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.
BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Feb.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Jan.
ATAGO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &

Marseilles.
DUBBAN MARU ... Friday, 10th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

GENOA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Jan.
RANGON MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 17th Jan.
MORIOKA MARU ... Monday, 20th Jan.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 13,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 41,000 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Kingyuan, Bangkok 1,000	—	—
Bendalder, Middlesbro' 1,310	4,150	—
Ashahi, Amoy —	1,410	—
Nellor, Melbourne 740	1,020	—
Calulu, Adelaide 160	—	—
Diomed, Otaru —	4,430	—
Kwaikang, Canton 670	—	—
Liangchow, Canton —	230	—
Ixion, Seattle 4,400	—	—
American Broad Arrow, San Pedro —	11,000	—
Pres. Pierce, Manila 170	210	—
German Isar, Yokohama —	7,400	—
Norwegian Corona, Canton —	200	—
French Canton, Haiphong 1,000	1,000	—
Japanese Yei Maru, Karatsu 2,170	890	—
Nagano Maru, Yokohama 300	2,130	—
Kamakura Maru, Keelung 600	800	—
Kitano Maru, Middlesbro' 490	7,230	—
Portuguese Wing Lee, K. C. Wan 400	—	—
Chinese Tak Hing, Macao 60	—	—
Total	13,690	41,970

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	9	10
German	2	2
Norwegian	1	1
French	1	0
Japanese	4	7
Portuguese	1	0
Chinese	2	3
Dutch	0	1
Total	21	23

CLEARANCES.

January 7.
Apocry, for Hongkong.
Bendalder, for Mike.
Canton, for Haiphong.
Chap Sang, for Swatow.
Diomed, for Singapore.
Kawachi Maru, for Moji.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Philoctetes, for Shanghai.
Shun Lee, for Canton.
Sokndal, for Bangkok.
Yei Maru, for Canton.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

Two mistresses of passenger boats were fined \$10 each by Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday for making fast to the a.s. Nellore while the vessel was under way.

Passenger Traffic Figures.

The following passenger traffic figures for the week ending January 4 have been issued by the Harbour Office:—

Ocean Going	Arr.	Dep.
River Steamers	16,821	14,432
Junks, etc.	29,750	31,445
Total	46,571	45,877

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Kingyuan (Br.) Bangkok	139
Anhui (Br.) Amoy, Swatow	1,434
Nellor (Br.) Melbourne	150
Kitano Maru (Jap.) Middlesbro'	67
Wing Lee (Port.) K. C. Wan	51
Tak Hing (Chi.) Autow	51
Total	1,938

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following ships were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Burma Maru, Benavackie, Nellor, Bendalder; Holt's: Philoctetes; O.S.K.: Menado Maru.
Docks:—Kowloon: Lungshan, Mao Lee, Hingang, Cua Cum, Sui-sang, Lach Tray, Hopsang, Hai Ching, Venezia; Taikeo: Chengti, Tsang Woo, Empress of Canada, Peng Tong.
Buoys:—A1 Talamba, A3 Calulu, A5 Tjibadak, A6 Mishima Maru, A8 Ixion, B9 Liangchow, B12 Chin-hua, B13 Kingyuan, B21 Ribera, A24 Danmark, A25 Havana Maru, B33 Chaksang, C33 Kwaikang, B34 Kwaikang, C33 Hirundo, C39 Haldis, C40 Shun Lee, C41 Sokndal, C42 New Mathilde, C44 Svalde, C45 Canton, B51 Yei Maru, A52 Diomed, B56 Apocry.

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"CITY OF CHESTER" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th January

"CITY OF MANDALAY" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 17th January

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd January

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,304	11th Jan. (Mars.)	Lidon, Hull, B'g, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"KHYA"	5,135	18th Jan.	Mars., London, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"MIRAPUR"	5,135	22nd Jan.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	23rd Jan. (Mars.)	Lidon, Hull, B'g, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"MANTUA"	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KARMA"	9,128	15th Feb.	Mars., London, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Feb.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	8th Mar. (Mars.)	Lidon, Hull, B'g, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Mars., London, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	28th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHPUTANA"	16,668	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars., London, R'm, A.A. w'p.
"MANTUA"	10,946	14th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KHYEER"	9,135	7th June	Marseilles & London.
"KHYA"	9,135	14th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KARMA"	9,128	15th July	Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,016	9th Jan. 2.30	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	6,949	23rd Jan. (p.m.)	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd Feb.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	10th Feb.	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,936	20th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	3rd Mar.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLOR"	6,889	31st Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,889	28th Feb.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Sydney and Melbourne

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
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FAIRINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—
Butterfield & Swire,
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LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.

Manager.
HONG KONG. 29th June, 1937. [28]

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Limited. EA-431

H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 1929. [3]

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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.